THE HISTORIE OF THE BIBLE, BRIEFLY collected by way of Queſtion and Anſwer.

Written by EVSEBIVS PAGIT, *and* by him corrected.

Deut. 12. verſ. 18, 19, 20, 21.

Ye ſhall ley vp theſe my words in your hearts, and in your ſoule, and bind them for a ſigne vpon your head, that they may be a frontlet betweene your eyes, &c.

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BODLEIAN
1903

To the Christian Reader.

CHristian Reader, this booke was lately published in print and giuen forth to bee mine, wherin they haue iniured both thee & me: thee in publishing a Pãphlet so faultie, and with so many wants. The iniurie to mee is, because that was giuen forth to be mine, which I did neuer write, nor read ouer written by others, vntill I saw it in print. When my children first began to speake, for the furtherance of them and my seruants, in the knowledge of the Historie of the Bible, after a Chapter read

at our meales; at dinner out of the old Testament, at supper out of the new, I gaue them by word of mouth onely, such obseruation as I thought fit for their capacitie and vnderstanding; and by their answers to my questions, I daily tooke an account how they vnderstood and retained the same in memory. After 26. yeeres continuance in this exercise, by meanes of an vnaduised youth, or vndiscreet seruãt of mine, a Printer got it: wherof when I had an inckling, I trauelled to some in authoritie, and by labouring with them, got it stayed not to be printed in London: yet it comming forth, they printed it otherwhere without my knowledge or liking; I thought it my duty being hereunto intreated also by others, to reade it ouer; and in some sort to redresse the abuse offered vnto thee by the former impression. And I beseech the Lord

to bleſſe thee, and all other my labours in ſome meaſure to be profitable to thee and his Church. From my houſe at Dedford *the 9. of* Auguſt. 1602.

The L. vnprofitable Miniſter, lame *Euſebius Pagit.*

Geneſis.

Queſtion.

VV*Hat is religion?*

A. A knitting of vs againe vnto God, Pſal. 86. 11. & 118. 27.

Q. *How fell we from God?*

A. By the ſinne of *Adam* and *Euah*, Rom. 5. 12.

Q. *How are we reconciled vnto God?*

A. By the righteouſneſſe of Ieſus Chriſt, which is the new and ſecond *Adam*, Rom. 5. 10, 21. 2. Cor. 5. 18.

Q. *Where finde you this?*

A. In the Bible.

Q. Why is this booke called the Bible, which is a common name for all bookes?

A. Becauſe this is the booke of bookes, and all other bookes in reſpect of it, are but waſte paper.

Q. How is the Bible diuided?

A. Into the olde Teſtament and the new, *Gal* 4. 24.

Q. How is the old Teſtament diuided?

A. Into the Law and the Prophets, *Mat.* 7. 11, 12, 13.

Q. Who writ the law?

A. Moſes, *Ioh.* 1. 17.

Q. In how many bookes?

A. In fiue.

Q. What call you the firſt booke?

A. Geneſis.

Q. Why is it ſo called?

A. Becauſe it containeth the firſt generation of al creatures.

Q. How is Geneſis diuided?

A. Into

A. Into three parts: the creation of the world; the decay of the world by mans ſinne, and Gods iudgements; and the repaire of it againe by Gods promiſe, and his bleſsings of the Fathers.

Q. *Who made the world?*

A. God.

Q. *Whereof?*

A. Of nothing, *Rom.*4.17.

Q. *Wherewith?*

A. With his word, *He.*11.3

Chap.1. The creation of the world.

Q. *In how many daies?*

A. In ſixe.

Q. *How many things are to be obſerued in euery of the ſixe daies?*

A. Three: 1. an edict or precept from God the chief Iuſtice of the world: 2. the execution, the thing called for appeared: 3. God ſurueyed it & allowed it.

Q. *What principall point obſerue you out of this?*

A. By

A. By this firſt chapter, is confirmed the firſt article of our Beliefe.

Q. *What did God make the firſt day?*

A. Heauen, earth, and light.

Q. *What did he make the ſecond day?*

A. The firmament, and ſeparated the waters.

Q. *What did he the third day?*

A. Hee gathered the waters into one place: hee made dry land to appeare; hee made hearbs and trees.

Q. *What did God make the fourth day?*

A. Sunne, Moone, and ſtarres.

Q. *What made hee the fift day?*

A. Birds and Fiſhes.

Q. *What made he the ſixt day?*

A. Creeping things, beaſts and Man; and gaue him dominion

nion oner all his creatures, *Pſ.* 8.6.

Q. *What did God the ſeuenth day?*

A. He reſted, and ſanctified it to be a Sabbath.

Q. *What is a Sabbath?*

A. A reſt.

Q. *What muſt wee doe on the Sabbath day?*

A. Holy things.

Q. *Whereof was Adam made?*

A. Of the duſt of the earth: he breathd into him the breath of life, and made him a liuing ſoule.

Q. *Whereof was woman made?*

A. Of the ribbe of *Adam.*

Q. *What called he her.*

A. Iſha.

Q. *Where were they ſet to dwell?*

A. In the garden of Eden.

Q. *What were they commanded*

did to doe?

A. To dreſſe the garden, and to keepe it.

Q. *What were they forbidden to doe?*

A. That they ſhould not eate of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and euill.

Q. *Did they obey God or no?*

A. No: they did eate of the fruit of the tree of knowledge of good and euill.

Q. *What did God with them for breaking his commandement?*

A. He curſed them.

Q. *Whom did God curſe?*

A. Adam, the woman, and the Serpent.

Q. *Why did God curſe the ſerpent, ſeeing the ſerpent did not eate of it?*

A. Becauſe hee prouoked them.

Q. *Did all the world remaine*

vn-

vnder the curſe or no?

A. No: God promiſed that the ſeede of the woman ſhould breake the head of the ſerpent.

Q. *VVho was the ſeede of the woman?*

A. Ieſus Chriſt.

Q. *VVhat is the efficient cauſe of mans ſaluation?*

A. The loue of God.

Q. *VVhat is the material cauſe?*

A. The death and paſsion of Ieſus Chriſt.

Q. *VVhat is the inſtrumentall cauſe?*

A. Faith.

Q. *VVhat is the finall cauſe?*

A. To glorifie God.

Q. *How in this world?*

A. By ſeruing him.

Q. *How in the world to come?*

A. By being glorified with him, and glorifying him for euer.

Q. *VVhat*

Q. *What did hee then call his wife?*

A. In token that hee beleeued the promiſe, hee called her *Heuah*; becauſe ſhee was the mother of all liuing.

Q. *After that Adam and Euah were accurſed, where were they ſet to dwell?*

A. Abroad in the world.

Q. *What children had they?*

A. Cain and Abel.

Q. *How were they brought vp?*

A. In the feare of God.

Q. *Did they ſerue God?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Did they both ſerue God rightly?*

A. No: *Abel* ſerued God by faith; but *Cain* ſerued God in hypocriſie, Heb. 11.4.

Q. *What hindarance was there then to Religion?*

A. The diuell prouoked *Cain* to

to kill his brother *Abel.*

Q. *Did Cain kill Abel?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Why did Cain kill Abel?*

A. Becauſe Abels ſacrifice was accepted, and not his.

Q. *What did God with Cain for killing his brother?*

A. He curſed him.

Q. *Did God with this curſe take away all graces from Cain and his poſteritie, as well as the grace of adoption?*

A. No: Cain was the firſt builder of cities: *Iubal* the firſt player of inſtruments: *Tubal* the firſt inuẽter of ſmiths craft: And *Iabal* the firſt dweller in tents. All this wealth they may haue, and all this skill, and yet be damned.

Q. *Cain being curſed, and Abel killed; whom did God raiſe vp to ſerue him?*

A. *Seth.*

A. *Sheth.*

Q. *Rehearſe the Fathers before the flood?*

A. Adam, Sheth, Enoch, Kenan, Mahalaleel, Iered, Henoſh, Methuſhelah, Lamech, and Noah.

Q. *VVho was the eldeſt man that euer was?*

Methuſhelah.

Q. *How long liued he?*

A. Nine hundred ſixtie and nine yeares.

Q. *VVhat is written of Enoſh?*

A. The manner of his life; he walked with God: and his end; hee was taken vp to bee with him.

Q. *How many were ſo taken vp beſide him?*

A. Two: *Eliah* and *Ieſus Chriſt?*

Q. *In what time were thoſe taken vp?*

A. *Heneſh,*

A. Henoſh, before the law: Eliah, in the law: and Ieſus Chriſt in the Goſpell.

Q. *Why were they thus taken vp?*

A. That they might be three figures of our reſurrection, that we ſhall riſe againe both body & ſoule to walke with God, & to ſhew there is a way to life by faith, *Heb.* 11.5.

Q. *Did religion continue in the poſteritie of Sheth?*

A. No.

Q. *In whoſe daies decayed it?*

A. In the dayes of Enoſh.

Q. *What ſigne or ſhew was there of the decay of religion?*

A. When the ſonnes of God ſaw that the daughters of men were faire, they took thē wiues of whomſoeuer they liked.

Q. *Who were the ſons of God?*

A. The poſteritie of Sheth.

Q. *Who*

Q. *Who were these daughters of men?*

A. The posteritie of *Cain.*

Q. *What fruit came of these marriages?*

A. Gyants, monstrous men in condition.

Q. *What were these conditions?*

A. Corrupt and full of crueltie.

Q. *What did God with the world being thus replenished?*

A. He drowned it.

Q. *Had they warning?*

A. Yes, 120 yeeres, and then seuen dayes.

Q. *Was all the world drowned?*

A. No.

Q. *Who were saued?*

A. *Noah,* his wife, his sons and their wiues.

Q. *Wherein were they preserued?*

A. In

A. In the Arke.

Q. *Did the* Arke *preſerue them?*

A. No, God did ſhut it.

Q. *How long rained it?*

A. Fourtie daies and fourty nights.

Q. *How long did the waters prenaile vpon the face of the earth?*

A. One hundred and fifty daies.

Q. *When the waters were decreaſed, what meſſengers did* Noah *ſend forth?*

A. A Rauen and a Doue.

Q. *Whether brought the better newes?*

A. The Doue brought an Oliue leafe in her mouth.

Q. *When the waters were gone, did* Noah *come forth of the Arke?*

A. No: hee tarried ſeuen daies; that as he wēt in at Gods com-

commandement, ſo hee ſhould come forth.

Q. VVhen God commanded him to come forth, what was the firſt thing he did?

A. He offred ſacrifice vnto god.

Q. Did God accept his ſacrifice?

A. Yes.

Q. How know you?

A. Becauſe hee promiſed that hee would neuer drowne the world againe.

Q. VVhat aſſurance gaue God of this promiſe?

A. He ſealed it vp with the ſigne of the Rainbow.

Q. VVhat did Noah after this?

chap. 7. The repaire of the world.

A. Hee planted a vine-yard and was drunke.

Q. VVhat did his ſonnes vnto him in his drunkenneſſe?

A. *Ham* made a mocke at his fathers nakedneſſe: *Shem* and *Iapheth* tooke a garment, & couered their fathers nakedneſſe.

Q. *What ſaid* Noah *when he awoke and knew what his ſons had done vnto him?*

A. He ſaid, curſed be Canaan & bleſſed be Shem & Iapheth.

Q. *What nations came of theſe three ſons of Noah?*

A. Of Shem, came the Iſraelites. Of Ham, came the Canaanites. Of Iapheth came the Gentiles.

Q. *Did the poſterity of the world take any warning by the flood or not?*

A. No: they built them a city and a tower that ſhould reach vp to heauen.

Q. *Who was the chiefe in this building?*

A. Nimrod, a mighty hunter and ſpoiler of men.

Q. *What did they ſeek in their building?*

A. A name, and that they might

might not bee ſcattered vpon the face of the earth.

Q. *Did God like of their building?*

A. No: hee ſcattered them vpon the face of the earth, and confounded their language.

Q. *What name got they?*

A. *Babel*, which is confuſion.

Q. *They being thus ſcattered, what became of them?*

A. The tenth chapter ſheweth the places and countries where they dwelt, ſome cities which they built, and the people which came of them.

Q. *Rehearſe the Fathers after the flood?*

A. Shem, Arpacſhad, Shelah, Eber, Peleg, Reu, Serug, Nahor, Terah, and Abram.

Q. *After the confuſion of languages, whom did God raiſe vp to ſerue him?*

A. As

A. Abraham.

Q. *Whence had he him?*

A. Out of the land of Vr. Chap. 12.

Q. *Whither had he him?*

A. Into the land of Canaan.

Q. *Rehearſe Abrahams iourneies.*

A. Haran, Haai, Egypt, Bethel, the vale of Mamre, Gerar, Moriah, and Hebron.

Q. *What was the firſt thing that Abraham did when hee came to any place?*

A. Hee ſought a place to ſerue God in.

Q. *What befell on him at Haran?*

A. He ſtayed by the way, and his father Terah died there.

Q. *What befell to Abraham at Haai?*

A. There was a famine.

Q. *Whither went he to dwell then?*

A. Into the Land of Egypt.

Q. *What befell to him there?*

A. His wife was taken away by proud king Pharaoh.

Q. *Did Pharaoh commit wickedneſſe with her?*

A. No: the Lord would not ſuffer him.

Q. *Had Abraham his wife againe?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To Bethel.

Q. *What befell there?*

A. There was a quarrell betweene Abrahams ſeruants and Lots.

Q. *How was the quarrell ended.*

A. Abraham ſaid to Lot, If thou wilt goe on the left hand, I will goe on the right: or, if thou wilt go on the right hand, I wil goe on the left.

Q. *VVhi-*

Q. VVhither went Lot then?

A. To Sodom.

Q. VVhat manner of place was Sodom?

A. A pleaſant place, but the people were wicked.

Q. VVhither went Abraham then?

A. To the plaine of Mamre.

Q. VVhat befell to Lot for dwelling in ſuch a pleaſant place, among ſo wicked a people?

A. He was taken priſoner by foure kings. Chap 14.

Q. Did he continue priſoner?

A. No: the Lord deliuered him by the hand of Abraham.

Q. When Abraham came from the battell, who met him?

A. Melchiſedek king of Salem: and the king of Sodom.

Q. VVhy came Melchiſedek?

A. To bring bread and wine for Abrahams armie.

Q. *Why came the king of Sodom?*

Chap. 15. A. For his men againe.

Q. *Abraham hauing ouercome the foure kings, and fearing leſt the whole countrey would riſe vp againſt him, how did God comfort him?*

A. He promiſed him a ſonne.

Q. *How would Sarah Abrahams wife haue this promiſe performed?*

Chap. 16. A. By a hand-maide named Hagar.

Q. *Had Abraham a ſon by her?*

A. Yes.

Q. *What was his name?*

A. Iſhmael.

Q. *Did God like the deuice of Sarah, that ſhee would haue his promiſe performed by ſinne?*

A. No: ſhee was the firſt that ſmarted for it: for ſhe was deſpiſed

ſpiſed of her maide Hagar.

Q. *Theſe troubles beeing in Abrahams houſe, how was his faith ſtrengthened?*

A. God promiſed him a ſon by his wife Sarah. Chap. 17.

Q. *What aſſurance gaue he of his promiſe?*

A. He ſealed it vp with the Sacrament of circumciſion.

Q. *Did the Sodomites continue in their wickedneſſe?*

A. Yes: they waxed worſe and worſe. Chap. 18.

Q. *What did the Lord then?*

A. Hee came downe to ſee their wickednes, and reuealed vnto Abraham the deſtruction thereof.

Q. *What did Abraham?*

A. He prayed for them.

Q. *What ſaid the Lord?*

A. He ſaid, he would ſpare them, if there were onely tenne

righteous perſons found in Sodom.

Q. *What did the Lord, when hee could not finde tenne righteous perſons in that ſinfull citie?*

Chap. 19. A. Hee ſent downe fire and brimſtone from heauen and conſumed them.

Q. *Were all the inhabitants of Sodom deſtroyed?*

A. No: Lot, his wife, and his two daughters were preſerued.

Q. *What became of his ſons in law?*

A. They were deſtroyed with the reſt of the citie, becauſe they made a mocke at their fathers warning.

Q. *What became of Lots wife?*

A. Shee looked backe, and was turned into a pillar of ſalt.

Q. *Whither went Lot to dwell then?*

A. To

A. To a little citie cald Zoar.

Q. *Whither went hee then?*

A. Into the mountaines.

Q. *What befell to him there?*

A. His two daughters made him drunk, and lay with him.

Q. *What fruite came of that inceſtuous act?*

A. There were two children borne, Moab, and Ben-ammi, the fathers of two curſed nations, the Moabites and the Ammonites.

Q. *In the euening before Sodom was deſtroyed, how did it appeare to Abraham?*

A. Like a paradiſe of God.

Q. *How did it appeare in the next morning?*

A. Like the ſmoke of a furnace, *verſ.* 28.

Q. *Whither went Abraham to dwell then?*

A. To the land of Gerar. Chap. 20.

Q. *What befell to him there?*

A. His wife was taken away by king Abimelech.

Q. *Did he commit wickednes with her?*

A. No: the Lord would not ſuffer him.

Q. *Had Abraham his wife againe?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Had he a ſonne according to the promiſe?*

A. Yes.

Q. *How called hee his name?*

A. Iſaac.

Q. *Who nurſed him?*

A. His mother Sarah.

Q. *What did Abraham when he was weaned?*

A. He made a feaſt.

Q. *What befell at the feaſt?*

A. Iſhmael mocked Iſaac.

Q. *What befell to Iſhmael for mocking Iſaac.*

A. Hee

A. Hee and his mother were baniſhed.

Q. *How did God proone Abrahams faith?*

A. He bade him offer his ſonne Iſaac in Sacrifice. Chap. 22.

Q. *Did he offer him?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Did he kill him?*

A. No: the Angel of the Lord appeared vnto him and ſaid; Abraham, Abraham, ſtay thy hand.

Q. *What did Abraham then offer in ſtead of his ſonne?*

A. A Ram, which was tyed by the hornes in a buſh.

Q. *Where was it that Abraham did offer his ſonne?*

A. At Moriah.

Q. *What poſſeſsion did Abraham pay in the land of Canaan?*

A. He bought a field to bury his dead in.

Q. *Whom did he burie there?*

A. His wife Sarah.

Q. *How long liued ſhee?*

A. One hundred twenty and ſeuen yeeres.

Q. *How was Iſaac brought vp?*

A. In the feare of God.

Q. *How was he married forth?*

A. To a good woman named Rebecca.

Q. *Had Abraham another wife?*

chap. 25. A. Yes, Keturah.

Q. *How many children had he by her?*

A. Sixe ſonnes.

Q. *Rehearſe the names.*

A Zimran, Iohkſhā, Medan, Midian, Iſhback, and Shuah.

Q. *Had theſe any inheritance with Iſaac?*

A. No: he gaue all his goods to Iſaac, and gaue gifts to his other ſonnes, and ſent them away

way into the Eaſt from his ſonne Iſaac.

Q. *How long lined Abraham?*

A. One hundred and ſeuenty and fiue yeeres.

Q. *Where was Abraham buried?*

A. His two ſonnes Iſaac and Iſmael buried him in the caue of Machpelàh by his wife Sarah.

Q. *Had Iſaac any children by Rebecca?*

A. Yes, two ſonnes, Eſau and Iacob.

Q. *Whether of them was the elder?*

A. Eſau.

Q. *How loſt he is birth-right?*

A. Hee ſold it to Iacob for a meſſe of pottage.

Q. *What befell in the daies of Iſaac?*

A. There was a famine.

Q. *VVhi-*

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Into the land of Gerar.

Q. *What befell to him there?*

A. The Lord appeared vnto him, and promiſed to giue the land of Canaan to his ſeede.

Q. *What befell there more?*

A. He denied his wife: the Lord made him to proſper, in ſo much that the inhabitants of the countrey enuyed him and ſtopped his welles.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To Beer-ſheba.

Q. *What befell him there?*

A. The Lord appeared vnto him and comforted him.

Q. *What was the firſt thing he did there?*

A. He offered ſacrifice vnto God.

Q. *Whileſt hee was there, who came vnto him?*

A. Ahimelech, Abuzzath, and

and Phichol the captaine of his armie.

Q. *Wherefore came they?*

A. To make a league with him.

Q. *How did Eſau loſe the bleſsing.*

A. Iacob came firſt, and brought kids dreſſed like veniſon, and ſaid that hee was his firſt borne, and ſo got the bleſſing. Chap. 27.

Q. *What ſaid Eſau when Iacob had gotten birth-right and bleſsing from him?*

A. He ſaid, The dayes of mourning for my father will come ſhortly, then will I ſlay my brother Iacob.

Q. *To preuent this, whither did Iſaac and Rebecca ſend Iacob?*

A. To Padan-Aram to marry a wife. Chap. 28.

Q. *What company had he?*

A. His

A. His ſtaffe in his hand.

Q. *What lodging had hee by the way?*

A. Hee laid him downe on the ground, and laid a ſtone vnder his head.

Q. *What appeared to him there?*

A. A ladder ſtanding at his head, the top whereof reached vp to heauen, the Angels of God went vp and downe by it, and God aboue it.

Q. *Who was that ladder?*

A. Ieſus Chriſt, who is the way, the truth, & the life, *Ioh.* 14.

Q. *What did he learne thereby?*

A. That the Angels of the Lord were continually ready to bring downe comfort and ſuccour to the faithfull: but to the wicked, plagues and puniſhments.

Q. What

Q. *What did he in the morning?*

A. He tooke the ſtone and ſet it vp as a pillar, & powred oyle on it, and ſaid, If God will be with mee, and keep mee in this iourney which I goe, and giue me bread to eat, and cloathes to put on; ſo that I may returne to my fathers houſe in ſafetie, then ſhall the Lord be my God, and this ſtone ſhal be his houſe, and I will come and ſerue him here.

Q. *Did the Lord proſper his iourney.*

A. Yes: for he had wiues, children, and ſubſtance. Chap. 29, 30.

Q. *How many wiues had he?*

A. Two: Leah and Rahel.

Q. *How many children had he in Padan-Aram.*

A. Eleuen ſonnes and one daughter.

Q. *Rehearſe their names.*

A. Reu-

A. Reuben, Simeon, Leui, Iudah, Iſſachar, Zebulon, Dan, Gad, Aſher, Nepthali, Ioſeph, and Dinah his daughter.

Q. *What ſubſtance had hee?*

A. Hee had men-ſeruants, maid-ſeruants, flocks of ſheepe, herds of cattell, & great riches.

Q. *How long ſerued he in Padan-Aram?*

Chap. 30. A. Twentie yeeres: *viz.* ſeuen yeeres for Leah; ſeuen yeeres for Rahel; & ſixe for his riches.

Q. *Why did hee not remaine with Laban?*

A. Becauſe the Lord commanded him to returne into his countrey.

Q. *When hee returned, with whom had he controuerſie?*

A. With Laban, with God, and with his brother Eſau.

Q. *How was the controuerſie ended with Laban?*

A. God

A. God charged Laban in a dreame, that he ſhould ſpeake nothing but *good to Iacob.*

Q. *How was the controuerſie ended with God?*

A. Hee wreſtled with God, who gaue him a pinch in the thigh, that he halted euer after; but he left not wreſtling vntill he had obtained the bleſsing.

Q. *What did the Lord then for ſtrengthening of his faith?*

A. Hee changed his name from Iacob to Iſrael.

Q. *How was the controuerſie ended with Eſau?* Chap. 33. and 34.

A. With faire words, and gifts.

Q. *Whither went Iacob then?*

A. Vnto Shechem: and there hee bought a parcell of ground of Hamar, Shechems father, for an hundred pieces of ſiluer.

Q. *Why went he not to Bethel*

accor-

according to the vow and promiſe he had made?

A. He was ſo rich, he had forgotten his promiſe made when he was poore.

Q. *How did God puniſh him?*

A. His daughter Dinah was rauiſhed: Simeon and Leui became murtherers, and he ſtank before all the countrey.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

Chap. 35. A. To Bethel.

Q. *What charge gaue he vnto his houſhold?*

A. Hee charged them to put away their ſtrange gods, to cleanſe their harts, and change their garments.

Q. *What did the Lord for the confirmation and ſtrengthening of his faith?*

A. Hee changed his name from Iacob to Iſrael, ch. 32. 28

Q. *What befell as hee parted from*

from Bethel?

A. Rahel dyed in childe-birth.

Q. *What called ſhee the childes name?*

A. Ben-oni: the ſon of mine affliction.

Q. *What did his father call him?*

A. Beniamin.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Beyond Migdal-eder.

Q. *What befell to him there?*

A. Reuben lay with his fathers concubine.

Q. *How old was Iſaac when he died?*

A. One hundred and foure-ſcore yeeres.

Q. *Who buried him?*

A. His two ſonnes, Eſau and Iacob.

Q. *Where dwelt Eſau after he had buried his father?*

A. In

A. In mount Seir; and of him came a great and mighty people.

Q. *Whither went Iacob when his father Iſaac died?*

A. Into the land of Canaan.

Q. *What befell to Ioſeph?*

Chap. 37. A. His brethren hated him, becauſe his father loued him beſt, becauſe of his dreames, and becauſe hee told his father of their euill ſayings.

Q. *What would they haue done with him?*

A. They would haue killed him.

Q. *Who ſaued him?*

A. Reuben and Iudah ſaid vnto the reſt, Hee is our brother, let vs not ſhead his blood.

Q. *What did they with him?*

A. They put him into a pit.

Q. *What did they then?*

A. They made a feaſt.

Q. *Were*

Q. *Were all preſent at the feaſt?*

A. No: Reuben was abſent.

Q. *VVhat did they then with Ioſeph?*

A. They ſold him to the Iſhmaelitiſh Merchants for twentie peeces of ſiluer.

Q. *VVhen Reuben came to the pit, and found not Ioſeph there, what did he?*

A. He rent his clothes, and went to his brethren, and ſaid; The child is not yonder, and I, whither ſhall I goe?

Q. *VVhat did the Iſhmaelitiſh Merchants with him?*

A. They carried him into Egypt, and ſold him to Potiphar, an Eunuch of Pharaohs.

Q. *VVho was Iudah his wife?*

A. The daughter of Shuah a Canaanite.

Q. *How many ſonnes had hee by her?*

A. Three:

A. Three: Er, Ouan, and Shelah.

Q. VVhat became of Er and Onan?

A. The Lord ſlue them becauſe of their wickednesſe.

Q. VVhat is ſet downe of Iudah?

A. Hee lay with Thamar his daughter in law, who bare him Pharez and Zarah.

Q. VVhat ſaid Iudah when it was told him that Thamar his daughter in law had plaied the harlot, and was with child?

A. He bade them bring her forth and burne her.

Q. VVhat learn you frō hence?

A. That the law which was written in mans heart, taught them that whoredome ſhould be puniſhed with death: for as yet the law was not giuen.

Q. VVhē Potiphar had brought

Ioſeph

Ioſeph into Egypt, what did hee with him?

A. Hee made him ruler ouer his houſe.

Q. *VVhat did hee with him afterward?*

A. He put him in priſon becauſe his wife ſlandred him, and ſaid that he would haue lien with her.

Q. *VVhat did Ioſeph beeing in priſon?*

A. Hee receiued mercie at the hands of the Lord, & found fauour with the maſter of the priſon.

Q. *VVhat is ſet downe beſides whileſt he continued in priſon?*

A. He expounded the chiefe butlers & chief bakers dreames beeing priſoners with him.

Q. *VVho then deliuered Ioſeph out of priſon?*

A. Pharaoh, to expound his dreames. Chap. 41.

dreames.

Q. *VVhat did Pharaoh with him after this?*

A. He made him ruler ouer all Egypt, taking the ring from his owne finger, and putting it on Ioſephs: hee arayed Ioſeph in garments of fine linnen, and put a golden chaine about his necke,

Q. *VVhen Ioſeph was Ruler ouer Egypt, what did he?*

A. He gathered corne in the ſeuen yeeres of plenty, to ſerue in the ſeuen yeeres of famine; according to the interpretation of Pharaohs dreames.

Q. *VVhat happened then?*

Chap. 42. A. The famine was ſo great in the land of Canaan, that Iacob was inforced to ſend his ſonnes into Egypt for corne.

Q. *Did Ioſeph know his brethren?*

A. Yes,

A. Yes.

Q. *How did he vſe them?*

A. Roughly, both in word and deede; for hee called them ſpies, he accuſed them of theft, hee impriſoned them, and ſent them for Beniamin.

Q. *Did hee this of malice, becauſe they had vſed him cruelly?*

A. No; he did it to try their repentance, for ſelling of him, and their loue to their brother Beniamin.

Q. *How often came Ioſephs brethren?*

A. Twiſe. Chap. 45.

Q. *Came Beniamin?*

A. Yes.

Q. *What reaſon had Ioſeph to try their loue toward Beniamin, rather then to any of the reſt?*

A. Becauſe Rahel had no more children but himſelfe and Beniamin.

Chap46. Q. *What did Ioſeph after this?*

A. He made himſelfe knowne vnto his brethren, and ſent for his father.

Q. *How long was it from that time that hee was ſold by his brethren, vntill the time that he made himſelfe knowne vnto them?*

A. It was 22. yeeres: at 16. he was ſold: at 30. he ſtood before Pharaoh: then ſeuen yeeres of plentie were paſt, and in the ſecond yeere of the famine hee made himſelfe knowne.

Q. *Came Iacob to Ioſeph into Egypt?*

A. Yes, being warned of God in a viſion.

Q. *How many ſoules came with Iacob into Egypt.*

Chap. 47. A. Seuentie.

Q. *What ſaid Ioſeph vnto Pharaoh concerning his father and his brethren?*

A. He

A. He ſaid they were poore Sheepheards in the land of Canaan.

Q. *How old was Iacob then?*

A. One hundred and thirtie yeeres.

Q. *Where dwelt Iacob then?*

A. In the land of Goſhen.

Q. *When Iacob was ſick who came to viſit him?*

A. Ioſeph with his two ſons Manaſſes and Ephraim. Chap. 48.

Q. *What ſaid Iacob to Ioſeph?*

A. Hee commanded and made him to ſweare that hee would carry him out of Egypt, and bury him in the land of Canaan.

Q. *How long liued Iacob in Egypt?*

A. Seuenteene yeeres, and 30. before: in all he liued 147. yeeres.

Q. *Did Iacob make a will be-*

for his death?

A. Yes; and gaue them, as ſome note, armes, and then prophecieth what ſhould befal thē.

Q. *Rehearſe the twelue tribes.*

A. Reuben, Simeon, Iudah, Iſſachar, Zebulon, Dan, Gad, Aſher, Nepthali, Beniamin, Ephraim, and Manaſſeh.

Q. *Which of Iacobs ſonnes are left forth?*

A. Leui and Ioſeph: Leui, becauſe hee had bloody hands, and Ioſeph, becauſe he had the double portion, more afflictions then his brethren.

Q. *Who were placed in their ſtead?*

A. Ephraim and Manaſſeh.

Q. *What armes did Iacob giue vnto his ſonnes, therein prophecying what ſhould become of them?*

A. Vnto Reuben, *water.*

Simeon

Simeon and Leui, *inſtruments of crueltie.*

Iudah, *a Lyon.*

Iſſachar, *an Aſſe.*

Zabulon, *an hauen for ſhips.*

Dan, *a Serpent.*

Gad, *an hoſt of men.*

Aſher, *dainties for a King.*

Nepthali, an *Hinde.*

Ioſeph, *a fruitfull bough by a well ſide.*

Beniamin *a Wolfe.*

Q. *By theſe things, what did he propheſie of his children? and firſt of Reuben?*

A. That he ſhould not be excellent, but weake as water, and performe no worthy worke.

Q. *How many things did belong to the eldeſt?*

A. Three: the kingdome, the prieſthood, & the double portiõ

Q. *Why was he deprined of them all?*

A. Becauſe hee lay with his fathers concubine; the kingdome hee gaue to Iudah, the double portion to Ioſeph, becauſe he had more troubles then his brethren.

Q. *Who had the Prieſthood?*

A. The Lord did after aſsigne it to *Leui*, becauſe his hands were ſanctified with the ſlaughter of the Idolaters.

Q. *What prophecied hee of Simeon and Leui?*

A. That they ſhould be diuided in Iacob, and ſcattered in Iſrael.

Q. *What prophecied he of Iudah?*

A. Foure things: 1. his principalitie: 2. his victorie ouer his enemies, as a lyon: 3. the ſtabilitie of his kingdome, vnder the Meſsiah: 4. his outward plenty and proſperitie.

Q. *What doth he prophecy of Ze-*

Zebulon?

A. Of the place of his dwelling, and of his trade by ſea.

Q. *What did hee prophecie of Iſſachar?*

A. That he ſhould loue peace, and therfore ſhould labour and beare burdens as an Aſſe.

Q. *What did hee prophecie of Dan?*

A. Their ſubtiltie as of a ſerpent, their manifold oppreſsions and corruptions, and therefore to expect their Meſsiah for their deliuerance, and ſtand in great neede of God his ſaluation.

Q. *What did hee prophecie of Gad?*

A. That he ſhould be oppreſſed with troupes of men: but ſhould ouercome at the laſt.

Q. *What did hee prophecie of Aſher?*

A. That he ſhould be exceeding fruitful, and furniſhed with dainties for a King, and ſweete oyntments and perfumes for Princes.

Q. *What doth he propheſie of Nepthali?*

A. That hee ſhould not goe raſhly to warre, but ſhould firſt giue fauorable words of peace: which being not regarded, hee ſhould go to warre, & be ſpeedie therein as an Hinde.

Q. *What doth hee propheſie of Ioſeph?*

A. Firſt, of his owne proſperitie, as a fruitfull bough ouer a Well: 2. then of his two childrē as branches ouer a wall: 3. of his aduerſitie by his enemies, as cruell Archers: 4. of his victories (by Gods bleſsing) ouer them all.

Q. *What did hee propheſie of Benia-*

Beniamin?

A. That he ſhould be giuen to warre & ſpoile, his place being boũded with many enemies

Q. *Where did he appoint to be buried?*

A. In the land of Canaan, in the caue of Machpelah, which Abraham bought of Ephron the Hittite.

Q. *Who buried him?* Chap. 50.

A. Ioſeph according to the will and the oath which hee before had ſworne to his father.

Q. *Did Ioſeph ſeeke to bee reuenged of his brethren after the death of his father?*

A. No: but vſed them with all kindneſſe.

Q. *How long did Ioſeph beare rule ouer Egypt?*

A. Fourſcore yeeres.

Q. *Why was he buried in the land of Canaan?*

A. That it might bee a ſigne to his poſterity, that they ſhould returne into the Land of Canaan.

Q. *How long did Joſeph beare rule ouer the Land of Egypt?*

A. Foureſcore yeeres.

Q. *How long liued he in all?*

A. One hundred and tenne yeeres.

Q. *When he died, where was hee buried?*

A. Hee was embalmed to bee carried into the land of Canaan at his brethrens returne.

Geneſeos finis.

Exodus.

Q. *What call you the ſecond booke of Moſes?*

A. Exodus.

Q. *Why is it ſo called?*

A. Becauſe it containeth the going

going of the children of Iſrael out of the land of Egypt.

Q. *What is the ſubſtance of this booke?*

A. The eſtate of the children of Iſrael from the death of Ioſeph, vntill the eſtabliſhing of the Tabernacle in the wilderneſſe.

Q. *Into how many parts is it diuided?*

A. Into two parts: The eſtate of the children of Iſrael in the land of Egypt, after the death of Ioſeph vntil their departure: and their eſtate in the wilderneſſe, vntill the eſtabliſhing of the Tabernacle.

Q. *How were the children of Iſrael vſed after the death of Ioſeph?*

A. They had burdens and afflictions laid vpon them.

Q. *Were they ouerwhelmed with*

with theſe burthens?

A. No: the more they were afflicted, the mightier they grew.

Q. What lawes did Pharaoh make againſt them?

A. That the midwiues ſhould ſlay al their men children: afterward hee commanded them to be caſt into the riuer.

Q. Did the Midwiues obey the King?

A. No.

Q. Did they well in diſobeying him?

A. Yes: becauſe he commanded them an euill worke.

Q. Did the Lord like it?

A. Yes: for hee built them houſes, and bleſſed them.

Q. Theſe lawes being made, how eſcaped Moſes?

Chap. 2. A. His mother hidde him three moneths, and when ſhee could

could hide him no longer, ſhee made a basket of reedes: and dawbed it with ſlime and pitch, and laide the childe therein, and ſet it among the bulruſhes, by the riuer ſide.

Q. *How eſcaped he drowning?*

A. Pharaohs daughter came downe to waſh her ſelfe, and found him there.

Q. *What did ſhe with him?*

A. She put him to nurſe to his owne mother.

Q. *What did his mother with him when ſhe had weaned him?*

A. She brought him to Pharaohs daughter againe.

Q. *What did ſhe with him?*

A. Shee brought him vp in Pharaohs houſe.

Q. *What was the cauſe of his departure from the Court?*

A. Pharaoh would haue killed him, becauſe hee had ſlaine an

an Egyptian.

Q. *How long liued Moſes in Pharaohs Court?*

A. Fourtie yeeres.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Into the land of Midian.

Q. *What did he there?*

A. He kept Iethros ſheepe, and married Iethros daughter.

Q. *Had Moſes any children by her?*

A. Yes: a ſonne called Gerſhom?

Q. *What befell to him then in Midian?*

A. The Lord appeared in a
Chap. 3. flame of fire out of a buſh, and bade him goe and deliuer his brethren the children of Iſrael out of Egypt.

Q. *Was he willing to goe?*

A. No: for he propounded fiue obiections.

1. Firſt, his owne baſeneſſe.

2. Second-

2. Secondly, his ignorance of Gods name.

3. Thirdly, that they would not heare him.

4. Fourthly, his flow ſpeech.

5. Fiftly, hee deſired him to ſend another.

Q. *How did the Lord anſwer them?*

A. To the firſt he ſaid: I will be with thee.

2. Secondly, hee told him his name.

3. Thirdly, hee gaue him ſignes.

4. Fourthly, he ſaid; I will bee with thy mouth, and teach thee what to ſay.

5. Fiftly, he was angry.

Q. *What ſignes did God giue Moſes to aſſure him that hee being a poore ſheepheard, ſhould deliuer them out of the hands of ſo mighty a King?* Chap. 4.

A. Firſt,

A. Firſt, he bade him caſt his rodde on the ground, and it was turned into a ſerpent: and hee bade him take it by the tayle, and it was turned into a rodde againe.

Secondly, hee bade him put his hand into his boſome, and pull it out, and it was leprous; and hee bade him put it in and pull it out againe, and it was as his other hand.

Thirdly, hee bade him take water and ſprinkle it on the ground, and it was turned into blood.

Q. *Whom did God ſend with Moſes to helpe him?*

A. Aaron his brother.

Q. *Did he then goe?*

A. Yes.

Q. *What befell to him by the way?*

A. The Angell of the Lord met

met him, and would haue ſlaine him, becauſe hee neglected the circumciſion of his ſonne.

Q. *Who did circumciſe him?*

A. His mother Zipporah tooke a ſharpe knife, and cut the fore-skinne of her ſonne, and caſt it at her husbands feet, ſaying, Thou are indeed a bloody husband vnto me.

Q. *Who met him then?*

A. Aaron his brother.

Q. *Did they their meſſage vnto Pharaoh?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Would Pharaoh let the people goe?* Chap. 15.

A. No: hee ſaid, Who is the Lord that I ſhould obey him? the people are idle.

Q. *What commandement gaue he then?*

A. He commanded them to make the whole tale of bricke, and

and to gather ſtraw themſelues.

Q. *What did the people then?*

A. They murmured againſt Moſes and Aaron.

Q. *What did Moſes?*

A. Hee complained vnto the Lord.

Q. *What did the Lord then?*

A. Hee renued his promiſe concerning their deliuerance, and ſendeth Moſes and Aaron againe vnto Pharaoh.

Q. *Did Pharaoh then let them goe?*

Chap. 5. A. No: the Lord had hardned his heart, and he would not let them goe.

Q. *Did Moſes and Aaron their miracles before Pharaoh?*

A. Yes.

Q. *Why then would hee not let them goe?*

A. Becauſe his Socerers did the

the like.

Q. *How many plagues did God send vpon Pharaoh and the Egyptians before hee would let them goe?*

A. Tenne.

Q. *Rehearse them?* Chap. 8.

A. 1. He turned water into blood, fishes died.

2. Frogges ouer the land of Egypt.

3 Lice.

4 Swarmes of Flies.

5 Murraine among beasts.

6 Scabs and blisters.

7 Thunder, lightning, and haile. 9.

8 Grashoppers.

9 Darkenesse.

10 All the first borne of Egypt were slaine. 10.

Q. *Did the Sorcerers of Egypt the like?* 11.

A. Yes, vntill lice, then they said,

ſaid, Surely it is the finger of God.

Q. *Would Pharaoh then let them goe?*

A. Yes, at darkeneſſe, all ſauing their cattell.

Q. *What ſaid Moſes?*

A. Hee ſaid hee would not leaue a hoofe behind him.

Q. *Did any of theſe plagues hurt the Iſraelites?*

A. No.

Q. *What did they at their departure?*

A. They borrowed of their neighbours the Egyptians, iewels of ſiluer, and iewels of gold.

Q. *What aſſurance did God giue them, that the laſt and greateſt plague ſhould not hurt the Iſraelites?*

Chap. 12. A. Hee inſtituted the Paſſeouer.

Q. *What*

Q. *What was the Paſſeouer?*

A. A male lambe of a yeere old, without ſpot or blemiſh.

Q. *How ſhould it be dreſſed?*

A. They ſhould roaſt it.

Q. *How ſhould it be eaten?*

A. With their loynes girded, their ſhooes on their feete, their ſtaues in their hands ready for a iourney, and they muſt eate it in haſte.

Q. *What ſhould be done with the blood?*

A. They ſhould ſtrike it on their doore poſts, that the Angell ſeeing it, might paſſe ouer them.

Q. *Did he let them goe at the laſt plague?*

A. Yes.

Q. *How many were they that departed?*

A. About ſixe hundred thouſand men, beſides children.

Q. *How*

Q. *How long were they in Egypt?*

A. Foure hundred and thirtie yeeres.

Q. *What did the Israelites then?*

A. They sanctified all their first borne vnto the Lord.

Q. *What did they at their departure?*

A. They tooke the bones of Chap. 13. Ioseph with them.

Q. *How many yeeres were they going out of Egypt into Canaan?*

A. Fourtie yeeres.

Q. *How many iournies had they?*

A. Fourtie and two.

Q. *How many principall iourneyes?*

A. Twelue: Piha-hiroth, Marah, the wildernesse of Sin, Reph idim, mount Sinai, Kibroth, Hattaauah, Hazeroth, Rithmah in Paran, Cadesh Barnea,

nea, Mount Hor, Punon in Zalmon, and the plaine of Moab.

Q. *How many of them are ſet downe in this booke?*

A. The firſt fiue, Piha-hiroth, Marah, the wilderneſſe of Sin, Rephidim, and mount Sinai.

Q. *How were they conducted into the land of Canan?*

A. The Lord went before thē by day in a pillar of a cloud to lead them the way, and by night in a pillar of fire to giue them light, that they might goe both by day and by night, *chap.* 13. *verſ* 21.

Q. *What befell at Piha-hiroth?*

A. They murmured againſt Moſes, becauſe the redde ſea was before them, the mountaines on ether ſide of them, and Pharaoh with all his hoaſt behinde them. Chap. 14.

Q. *What*

Q. What did Moſes?

A. Hee prayed vnto the Lord, and the Lord bade him ſtrike the ſea with his rodde; & he did ſo: and the ſea was diuided, ſo that the children of Iſrael paſſed thorow drie-ſhod: But Pharoah and all his hoaſt following them, were drowned.

Q. What did the children of Iſrael then?

A. They ſung a ſong of thankſ-giuing for their deliuerance.

Q. Whither went they then?

A. To Marah.

Q. What befell there?

A. They murmured againſt Moſes, becauſe the waters were bitter.

Q. What did Moſes?

A. Hee prayed vnto the Lord, and the Lord bade him cut

cut downe boughes, and caſt them into the waters, and they were made ſweete.

Q. *Whither went they then?*

A. To Elim, where were 12. fountaines of water, and ſeuentie palme trees.

Q. *Whither went they then?*

A. To the wilderneſſe of Sin.

Q. *What befell there?*

A. They murmured againſt Moſes and Aaron for bread, and the Lord ſent them downe Manna.

Q. *What did they elſe?*

A. They ſanctified the Sabbath. Chap. 16.

Q. *What did Moſes command them?*

A. To keep a pot full of Manna, for a remembrance of their poſteritie.

Q. *How long did they eat Manna?*

A. Fourtie yeeres, till they

came to the borders of Canaan.

Q. *Whither went they then?*

A. To Rephidim.

Q. *What did they there?*

A. They murmured againſt Moſes for water; and the Lord bade him ſtrike the rocke, and there guſhed out water.

Q. *What befell there elſe?*

A. They fought a battell with the Amalekites, and builded an altar.

Q. *Who had the victorie?*

A. When Moſes held vp his hands, Iſrael preuailed, but when he held them downe, the Amalekites ouercame.

Q. *What befell after this?*

A. Iethro Moſes father in law came to ſee him, and gaue him counſell for the chooſing of Magiſtrates.

Q. *What manner of men ought they to be?*

A. Men

A. Men of courage, fearing God, hating couetousnesse, and louing the truth.

Q. *What must these Magistrates doe?*

A. They must bring the hard causes vnto Moses, and iudge small matters themselues.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To mount Sinai.

Q. *What befell there?*

A. Israel is chosen from among all other nations. The people promised to obey God: He that toucheth the hill dieth: Chap. 19. The Lord appeared vnto Moses, and gaue the law in thunder and lightning.

Q. *Why was the law so giuen?*

A. That it might compel them to obey and follow it with feare and trembling.

Q. *Why was the Gospell giuen*

in triumph and ioy?

A. That it might entice men to follow it ioyfully and willingly.

Q. *Had they no law before they came to Sinai?*

A. Yes: they had the law from the beginning.

Q. *By what reasons proone you this?*

A. Firſt, the law is euerlaſting, Pſal. 119. 144.

2. It was in their hearts to accuſe or excuſe themſelues, Rom. 2. 15. Act. 14. 17.

3. Adam was created after the image and likenes of God, Gen. 1. 27. in righteouſneſſe and holineſſe, Eph. 4. 24.

4. Wicked men commend that which is euill, and condemne that which is good.

Q. *Can you ſhew me an example of it in man before they came to*

Mount

Mount Sinai?

A. Yes, of euery one of them.

Q. *Where finde you the first commandement, which forbiddeth to liue without a God, or to haue strange gods, but to haue the euerliuing God for our God?*

A. Iacob saith, Put away the strang gods, Genesis, chap. 35.2.

Q. *The second concerneth the worshippe of God against Idols.*

A. It appeareth that this was written in their hearts, in that Iacobs housholde brought their idols to him, Genesis 35. 4. And Rahel who first brought them into Iacobs house, hidde them when they were sought for, Gen. 31. 34.

Q. *Where finde you the reue-*

rend regard of Gods name, the ſumme of the third commandement?

A. In Gen. 24. 3. and 21. 2, 3. Sweare by the Lord God of heauen.

Q. *What record haue you of the obſeruation of the Sabbath?*

A. It is ſet downe in Geneſis 2. 3. and in Exodus 16. 23.

Q. *Where finde you reuerence to parents performed?*

A. Shem and Iapheth reuerencing their father Noah, are bleſſed: Ham ſcorning him, is curſed in his ſonne Canaan, Gen. 9. 25, 26. Eſau mournes becauſe he cannot haue his fathers bleſsing, and bridles his heate againſt Iacob, becauſe he would not grieue his father, Gen. 27. 41.

Q. *Where finde you the eighth commandement againſt murther?*

A. In

A. In *Gen.*4.9.*Cain* concealeth the killing of *Abel*; and God expreſſely forbiddeth it, *Gen.*9.6.

Q. *What finde you againſt whoredome?*

A. The ſonnes of Iacob ſay, ſhould hee make our ſiſter a whore? *Gen.*34.31. Iudah commands Thamar to bee brought forth to be burnt, *Gen.*48,2.

Queſt. What haue you againſt ſtealth?

A. Ioſephs brethren ſay; God forbid that wee ſhould ſteale, *Gen.*44.7.8.

Q. *What finde you againſt lying or deceiuing?*

A. Iudah kept promiſe, not lying or deceiuing, *Geneſis* 38.20.

Q. *Where is luſt forbidden?*

A. It was ſinne to looke on a woman, to luſt after her, and

Puniſhed euen in kings, *Gen.* 12. 17. and 20.7.

Q. *In how many tables was the law giuen?*

A. In two tables of ſtone.

Q. *VVhy were they written in ſtone?*

A. Becauſe it was more eaſie to write them in ſtone, then in mans heart.

Q. *How many commandements doth the firſt table containe?*

Chap. 20. A. Foure; Wherein is ſet downe our dutie towardes God.

Q. *How many commaundements doth the ſecond table containe?*

A. Sixe, wherein is ſet downe our dutie towards our neighbour.

Q. *VVho writ this law?*

A. God.

Queſt. *Were there no more lawes*

lawes giuen but the tenne commandements?

A. Yes, but thoſe are the ſumme of all: for there were iudiciall and ceremoniall lawes giuen alſo.

Q. *VVhat doth the 21. chapter containe?*

A. Certaine lawes for the preſeruation of mans body, which were giuen to bridle our corrupt nature.

Q. *VVhat doth the 22. chapter containe?*

A. Certaine iudiciall lawes concerning buying and ſelling, vſurie, and reuerence to Magiſtrates, &c.

Q. *VVhat doth the 23. chapter conſerne?*

A. Certaine ceremoniall lawes of feaſts.

Q. *VVhat did the Lord promiſe them that would obey and*

keepe his commandements?

A. He ſaid, I will bee an enemie to thine enemies, and I will afflict them that afflict thee, &c. *verſ.* 22, 23.

Q. *What doth the* 24. *chapter containe?*

A. The confirmation of the Law.

Q. *How long was Moſes in the Mount?*

A. Fortie dayes and fortie nights.

Q. *How many things did the Lord appoint Moſes to make?*

A. Nine.

Q. *Which be they?*

A. 1. The Tabernacle. 2. Chap. 51. Arke. 3. Mercie-ſeat. 4. Table of ſhew-bread. 5. Candleſticke. 6. Altar of burnt offering. 7. Altar of perfume. 8. Lauer. 9. Prieſts garments.

Q. *Who ſhould make them?*

A. Aho-

A. Aholiab and Bazaleel.

Q. *Whereof ſhould they make them?*

A. Of thoſe things which the people brought, *viz.* of golde, ſiluer, braſſe, blue ſilke, purple, skarlet, fine linnen, goates haire, rammes skin dyed redde, badgers skin, and Shittim wood.

Q. *Whileſt Moſes was in the Mount, what did the people?*

A. They made a Calfe, and worſhipped it. Chap. 32.

Q. *What did the Lord then?*

A. Hee bade Moſes goe downe to them.

Q. *What did he when hee came downe?*

A. Hee caſt the two Tables out of his hands, & brake them beneath the Mount, and hee tooke the Calfe, and burned it in the fire, and ground it vnto powder,

powder, and ſtrewed it vpon the water, and made the children of Iſrael to drinke of it.

Q. *What did Moſes then?*

A. He went and ſtood in the gate of the camp, and ſaid, Who pertaineth to the Lord, let him come to me.

Q. *Who came then vnto him?*

A. The Leuites.

Q. *What ſaid he to them?*

A. Put euery man his ſword by his ſide, and goe to and fro from gate to gate thorow the hoaſt, and ſlay euery man his brother, and euery man his companion, & euery man his neighbour; and they did ſo; for which their hands were ſanctified.

Q. *How many were ſlaine that day?*

A. About 3. thouſand men.

Q. *What befell after this?*

A. The Lord was angry, and denied

denied to goe with them.

Q. *What did Moſes then?*

A. He prayed vnto the Lord, and hee promiſed to goe with them.

Q. *What did Moſes elſe?*

A. He deſired to ſee the glory of the Lord.

Q. *Did the Lord grant his requeſt?*

A. Yes: for he couered him in the cleft of a rocke whileſt he paſſed by.

Q. *What did the Lord after this?*

A. Hee bade Moſes hew two tables of ſtone like to the former, and to come vp to the top of the Mount.

Q. *Did he ſo?*

A. Yes.

Q. *How long ſtaied he in the Mount?*

A. Fourtie dayes and fourty nights.

Q. *Whence*

Q. *Where ſhould they haue their prouiſion to make thoſe things which were appointed?*

Chap. 33. A. From the people.

Q. *Did they bring enough?*

A. Yes, they brought ſo much, that they were bidden to ſtay.

Finis Exodi.

Leuiticus.

Q. *What call you the third booke of Moſes?*

A. Leuiticus.

Q. *Why is it ſo called?*

A. Becauſe it containeth the office of the Leuites, and thoſe things which appertaine vnto them.

Q. *How is it diuided?*

A. Into two parts: the ſacrifices which they were to offer, and

and the persons which should offer them.

Q. *By whom was this law of sacrifices giuen?*

A. By the Lord.

Q. *Where?*

A. In the Tabernacle by Sinai.

Q. *How many kind of sacrifices were appointed?*

A. Fiue: the burnt offering, chap. 1. the meat-offering, ch. 2. the peace-offering, chap. 3. the sinne-offering, chap. 4. the trespasse-offering, chap. 5.

Q. *How many things are to be obserued in these sacrifices?*

A. Two: the matter or things whereof they were, & the manner how they should be offered.

Q. *What manner of things were appointed to be offered?*

A. They were of two sorts, either of creatures which haue life;

life; or of creatures without life.

Q. *VVhat things are appointed which haue life?*

A. Of the heard, bullocks, a red cow: of the flocke, rams, ewes, lambes, goates, both male and female. Of fowles, Turtle doues, pigeons, and ſparrowes.

Q. *VVhat are thoſe things without life?*

A. Oyle, fine flowre, incenſe, cakes, and wafers vnleauened, ſalt, eares of corne, Cedar wood, a skarlet lace, & hyſope.

Q. *In offering of Sacrifices what is forbidden?*

A. Leauen, hony, fat, blood, the inwards of beaſts, and the maw of birds.

Q. *VVhat is thereby figured?*

A. By leauen and hony, corruption of doctrine and life: by fat

fat and blood are figured, ſenſualitie and crueltie.

Q. *What things are principally commanded to be vſed in the ſacrifices?*

A. Salt, and fire, the one eating away, and the other purging corruptions.

Q. *Thus much of the matter, now of the manner and rites to bee obſerued in offering the ſacrifice, what were they?*

A. They were diuers, and are ſet downe in diuers places of this booke, but eſpecially in the 6. and 7. chapters.

Q. *Now wee are come to the ſecond part of the booke which concerneth the perſons of the Leuites and ſacrificers, what doth the holy Ghoſt ſet downe concerning them?*

A. Two things: the firſt is ſpeciall to them alone: the ſecond

is

is common to them with others namely, ſanctification.

Q. *VVhat is that which is proper to them all?*

A. To offer the ſacrifices; which was appointed to Aaron and his ſonnes: their conſecration, and the execution of their function, 8.9.

Q. *VVith what fire?*

A. With ſuch fire as came from the Lord.

Q. *Did any offer with other fire?*

A. Yes, Nadab and Abihu, for which, fire came from before the Lord, and conſumed them, chap. 10.

Q. *VVhat is that which is common to the Leuites with the reſt of the people?*

A. Sanctification, and that is preſcribed, firſt, in forbidding that which is euill: ſecondly, in com-

commanding that which is good.

Q. *What are thoſe things forbidden?*

A. They are either ceremoniall, or morall.

Q. *What are the lawes ceremoniall?*

A. The diſtinction of creatures cleane or vncleane, chap. 11. touching of things accounted vncleane, vncleanneſſe after child-birth, chap. 12. or for certaine diſeaſes of the body, chap. 13, 14, and 15. and purification from vncleanneſſe, chap. 16. and 17.

Q. *What are thoſe morall things forbidden?*

A. Adulterie, fornication, inceſt, and all ſuch vncleannes, chap. 18. and in part of the 20. and 21. chapter.

Q. *Now to come to things which*

are

are commanded: what are they?

A. They are either priuate to our ſelues; or in performance of our duty to our neighbour, or elſe to God, as followeth in the reſidue of the booke.

Q. *What times or feaſts are principally appointed?*

A. The times and feaſtes appointed in this book, are either weekely, as the Sabbath, or yeerely as the Paſſeouer, the feaſt of vnleauened bread, of the firſt fruits, of Whitſontide, of trumpets, and of Tabernacles.

Q. *Is there no other time appointed for the ſeruice of God, but theſe?*

A. Yes, hee hath appointed to be ſerued euery day with a morning and euening ſacrifice, Numb. 28. 4.

Q. *How*

Q. *How did Moſes conclude this booke?*

A. Hee ſealed vp theſe former lawes with the promiſes, and threatnings of God, Chap. 26. and the laſt chapter concerneth vowes.

Finis Leuitici.

Numbers.

Q. *What call you the fourth booke of Moſes?*

A. Numbers.

Why is it ſo called?

A. Becauſe it principally conſiſteth of numbring.

Q. *What is the ſubſtance of it?*

A. The hiſtorie of the children of Iſrael, after their departure from Mount Sinai, vntill they came to the plaine of Moab, vpon the confines and borders

ders of the Land of Canaan.

Q. *How is this booke diuided?*

A. Into two parts: the firſt containeth the numbring of the children of Iſrael, prepared for the iourney: the ſecond the number of their iourneyes from Mount Sinai, to the borders of Canaan; and at their laſt ſtation they are againe numbred.

Q. *What was the number of the people here numbred?*

A. Sixe hundred and three thouſand, fiue hundred and fiftie.

Q. *How often were the children of Iſrael numbred in this trauell?*

A. Thrice, the firſt and ſecond times at Mount Sinai, the third at their laſt ſtation, when they were to enter into the land.

Q. *Why*

Q. *Why were they thus often numbred?*

A. The firſt time they were numbred, that towards the building of the Tabernacle, euery man might giue a price for the redemption of his life.

The ſecond time they were numbred for diſpoſing of them in order for iourneying about the Tabernacle, & pitching their tents at the ende of their iourney.

The third time they were numbred, that the diuiſion and diſpoſing of the land might bee to euery tribe according to the number.

Q. *Why were the Leuites numbred the firſt time?*

A. To ſhew that they haue need of a redeemer and redemption, as well as any other men.

Q. *Why were not the Leuites numbred*

numbred the second nor third time?

A. They were not numbred the second time, because they were to attend vpon the Tabernacle, and not to goe to warre. And they were not numbred the third time, because they had no lot of inheritance among their brethren.

Q. *At what age were the Levites taken to the Lord?*

A. At a moneth olde they were dedicated to the Lord, *Numb.* 3. 15. at 28. they were to labour and to doe seruice in the Tabernacle, *Numb.* 8. 28. at thirtie to enter into the more inward works of the Sanctuary *Numb.* 4. 3. and at fifty to leaue the hard labours, and to take charge to guide, to ouer-see, and to prescribe by counsell and instruction what others should do *Numb.* 8. 25.

Q. *How*

Que. *How many of the twelue principall iournies are ſet downe in this booke?*

A. Seuen: Kibroth, Hattaauah, Hazeroth, Rithma in Paran, Kadeſh-Barnea, Mount Hor, Punon in Zalmona, & the plaine of Moab.

Q. *How many things doe you obſerue in theſe iourneyes?*

A. Two: either ſuch as are common to them all, or peculiar to either, ſeuerally conſidered by it ſelfe.

Queſt. *How many things are there common to euery of theſe iourneyes?*

A. Three: the peoples murmuring, Moſes prayer, and Gods mercies.

Q. *Did the people murmure at euery iourney?*

A. Yes, in ſeuen iourneyes they murmured eight times.

Q. *Against whom did they murmure?*

A. Vpon euery dislike they did murmure against Moſes and against God.

Q. *What did Moſes when they murmured at him?*

A. Hee as a moſt milde man prayed, yet once hee ſhewed a paſsion of imperfection, for which the Lord was angry, and would not ſuffer him to enter into the land of Canaan, chap. 20. 11.

Q. *Did the Lord beare with their continual grudgings and murmurings?*

A. Yes, he gaue eare to Moſes prayers, and continued his mercies towards them.

Q. *Now ſhew mee thoſe things which are peculiar to each iourney: and firſt to Kibroth Hattaauah?*

A. Firſt,

A. Firſt, as wearie of their iourney, they murmured. The Lord ſent fire, and conſumed the vtmoſt parts, but Moſes praying, the fire was quenched.

Secondly, they loathed Manna the heauenly bread: luſted for fleſh: 70. Elders are ioyned to Moſes to aſsiſt him in gouerning this vnruely people: Quailes are ſent, and the people die with the fleſh betweene their teeth, chap. 11.

Q. *VVhat is peculiar to the ſtation at Hazaroth?*

A. Aaron and Miriam murmured againſt Moſes.

Q. *For what cauſe?*

A. They pretended one cauſe, his marriage with a Midianitiſh woman, but their ambition was the very cauſe, chap. 12.2. Miriam is ſtriken with leproſie: Moſes prayeth, and God

healeth her?

Q. *What is peculiar to Rithma in Paran?*

A. Twelue men are ſent to ſearch the land of Canaan. Vpon the falſe report of tenne, the people murmure, as if God could not performe his promiſe to giue them the land. They would haue ſtoned Caleb and Ioſhua, for reporting the truth.

Q. *How were they deliuered from ſtoning?*

A. By the hand of the Lord: who told them, that none of them ſhould enter into the land of promiſe, ſaue Caleb and Ioſhua: and they which enterpriſed to enter into the land contrary to Gods appointment, were ſlaine by their enemies.

Q. *Did the people remaining, (taſting his mercies, and ſeeing his indge-*

iudgement,) loue, feare, and ſerue him?

A. No: there was one found vpon the Sabbath Day gathering of ſticks.

Q. *What was done with him?*

A. He was by the Lords commandement ſtoned to death, chap. 15. 36.

Q. *That was but the act of one, what did the reſt?*

A. Others did not take heede; for firſt, Korah, Dathan, Abiram, and On, with 250. captaines, rebelled againſt Moſes and Aaron, and the earth opening, ſwallowed vp them and theirs.

Secondly, the people not taking warning thereby, did all murmure againſt Moſes and Aaron, wherefore there were deſtroyed, 14700. of them.

Q. *What did Moſes and Aaron?*

A. They fought an atonement with God for them.

Q. *How was the matter ended?*

A. God ſet order, firſt, for the Prieſthood, ſecondly, for a ſacrifice for their ſinnes.

Q. *What order was taken for Prieſthood?*

A. The Lord bade Moſes take, for euery tribe a rod, and write euery mans name vpon their rodde, and Aarons name vpon the Leuites rod, & lay thē in the Tabernacle before the Arke, and the mans rod which budded would the Lord chuſe.

Q. *Whoſe rod did bud?*

A. Aarons did budde and bloſſome, and he had the Prieſthood.

Q. *What order was taken for their ſinnes?*

A. God appointed the ſacrifice

crifice of the red cow, chap. 19. for the clenſing of theſe their ſinnes, and the aſhes of purifying of the vncleane by touching the dead.

Q. *When they departed from Rithma in Paran, whither went they?*

A. To Kadeſh-Bernea.

Q. *What things are peculiar to that iourney?*

A. Foure: firſt, the death of Miriam.

Secondly, the Iſraelites murmure for water.

Thirdly, Moſes and Aaron are charged with incredulitie, and receiue iudgement to die in the wilderneſſe.

Fourthly, Edom denieth Iſrael paſſage thorow his countrie.

Q. *The next iourney beeing Mount Hor, what befell there?*

A. Aaron died: Eleazar his

ſonne ſucceedeth him. Arad the King of Canaan commeth forth againſt Iſrael, and is vanquiſhed

Q. *To their iourney from mount Hor, to Punon in Zalmona, what things are peculiar?*

A. In their iourney about the land of Edom, they murmure at the hardneſſe of the way, & for bread and water, loathing Manna.

They are deſtroyed by fierie ſerpents, and are remedied by the brazen ſerpent.

They ouerthrow two Kings, Sihon and Og, and deſtroy their countries.

Q. *In their iourney to the plaine of Moab, what is principally to be conſidered?*

A. The eſtate of them, when ſome of them entred into their portions, & others were ready to enter.

Q. *How*

Q. *How many things are herein to be conſidered?*

A. Two: firſt, the hinderances; ſecondly, the reconciliation of the people.

Q. *How were they hindred?*

A. Partly by others, but eſpecially by their owne ſinnes.

Q. *Who were thoſe others?*

A. Balak the King of Moab, who ſent for Balaam to curſe the people. Balaam the falſe prophet, who could not curſe them, but gaue counſel to allure them to ſin: and the Midianitiſh women, who enticed them to fornication and idolatry.

Q. *Did the Lord ſuffer thoſe ſinnes to goe vnpuniſhed?*

A. No: hee began firſt with his owne people, and by a plague deſtroyed of them, 24000.

Q. *What did he with his enemies?*

A. When he was reconciled to his people he powred out his wrath vpon them.

Q. *In what ſort?*

A. Balak and the fiue kings of Midian were ſlaine. Balaam the falſe prophet was controlled by his Aſſe, and alſo ſlaine. All the males of Midian, & the women who had lyen by man, were ſlaine.

Q. *How was God reconciled to his people?*

A. By the zeale of Phineas; who ſlew Zimri & Cosbi, committing fornication.

Q. *What teſtimony did God giue of his reconciliation?*

A. Firſt, hee made a couenant with Phineas. Secondly, hee anointed Ioſhua to be gouernour in Moſes ſtead. Thirdly, he gaue to Reuben, Gad, and halfe the tribe of Manaſſeh, their

their portions on that ſide of Iordan, in the Land of Moab. Fourthly, twelue men are aſsigned to diuide the land of Canaan. Laſtly, their lawes giuen for ſacrifices, obſeruation of feaſts, vowes, cities of refuge, and inheritances.

Finis Numb.

Deuteron.

Q. *What call you the fifth booke of Moſes?*

A. Deuteronomie.

Q. *Why is it ſo called?*

A. Becauſe it containeth a ſecond rehearſall of the law.

Q. *What doth he in the beginning of this booke?*

A. Hee repeated the actes which God hath done for them in peace and warre: becauſe they

they were dead to whom the Law was giuen to Mount Sinai: and to make them more attentiue to the Law, from the firſt chapter to the fift.

Q. *What doth he then?*

A. Hee repeated the Lawe more particularly, hee exhorteth and perſwadeth them to obſerue and keepe the Lawe; from the fift chapter, to the 31. In the 31. Chapter hee prepareth himſelfe to die, and reſigneth vp his office.

In the 32. chapter, he ſingeth a Pſalme: and in the 33. chap. hee bleſſeth the Tribes of Iſrael.

Q. *Why did Moſes bleſſe Leui otherwiſe then Iacob did?*

A. Becauſe of the zeale that the Leuites ſhewed at Mount Sinai, the curſes of Iacob vpon Leui, were turned into bleſſings.

Q. *Where*

Q. Where died Moſes?

A. In the land of Moab.

Q. Why did hee not enter into the land of Canaan?

A. Becauſe hee murmured at the waters of Meribah, ſaying: Heare now you rebels: ſhall wee giue you water out of the rocke? Numb. 20. 10.

Q. Did hee ſee the land of Canaan?

A. Yes; hee went vp into Mount Nebo, vnto the toppe of Piſgah, and the Lord ſhewed him all the land of Gilead vnto Dan.

Q. Whom did he appoint in his ſtead?

A. Ioſhua the ſonne of Nun.

Q. How long liued Moſes?

A. One hundred and twentie yeeres.

Q. Where was he buried?

A. In a valley in the land of

of Moab, ouer againſt Bethpeor, but no man knoweth of his ſepulcher vnto this day.

Q. *By whom was he buried?*

A. By an Angel of the Lord: leſt the Iſraelites knowing of his graue, ſhould goe a whoring after it.

Finis Deuteronomii.

Ioſhua.

Q. *What gouernment had the children of Iſrael after they came out of Egypt?*

A. Captaines.

Q. *How many Captaines had they?*

A. Two, Moſes and Ioſhua.

Q. *What did Moſes?*

A. Hee brought them out of the land of Egypt, into the Plaine of Moab.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did Ioſhua?*

A. Hee brought them out of the Plaine of Moab, into the land of Canaan.

Q. *What call you this booke next to Deuteronomie?*

A. Ioſhua.

Q. *Why is it ſo called?*

A. Becauſe it containeth the gouernment of Ioſhua.

Q. *What is the ſubſtance of this booke?*

A. The eſtate of the children of Iſrael after the death of Moſes, till they were eſtabliſhed in the Land of Canaan.

Q. *How many things muſt we conſider in this booke?*

A. Three, Ioſhua his calling, his acts, and his death.

Q. *Who called him?*

A. God.

Q. *What to doe?*

Q. To gouerne his people.

Q. *What*

Q. What charge gaue he him?

A. To doe all things which he commanded, and onely those.

Q. Did he so?

A. Yes.

Q. How did God blesse him?

A. The people obeyed him.

chap. 2. They passed Iordan dry-shod.

3 The people being sore with cir-

4 cumcision, their enemies durst

Chap. 2. not stir against them. The wals of Iericho fell downe, no man touching them.

Q. How are his acts diuided?

A. Into the Acts of warre, and his acts of peace.

5 *Q. What were his acts of war?*

A. Hee sent out two men to spy Iericho, & as they were spying, the men of the citie sought to kill them.

Q. How escaped they?

A. By the means of an harlot named Rahab.

Q. When

Q. *When they departed what did they?*

A. Shee made them ſweare that they would ſpare her and all her houſhold at the deſtruction of the citie.

Q. *How did they get out of the citie?*

A. Shee let them downe by a cord thorow a window.

Q. *What ſigne did they giue her of her deliuerance?*

A. They did bid her binde a cord of red thred in the window thorow which ſhee let them downe.

Q. *Whither went they then?*

A. They turned to Ioſhua.

Q. *What newes brought they?*

A. That all the inhabitants of the Land fainted becauſe of Iſrael.

Q. *What did Ioſhua then?*

A. Hee bade them ſet vp 12. ſtones

Chap. 4. stones in Iordan, and as many in Gilgal, for a memoriall to their posteritie.

Q. *What did the Lord then?*

A. Hee commanded Ioshua to circumcise euery man childe of the children of Israel.

Q. *What did Ioshua then?*

Chap. 5. A. Hee made him sharpe kniues as hee was commanded, and circumcised all the men children that were borne in the wildernes since their comming out of Egypt, for they did not circumcise any by the way.

Q. *Where were the children of Israel when they were circumcised?*

A. At Gilgal.

Q. *What befell there else?*

A. Manna ceased, and they did eate of the fruite of the land of Canaan.

Q. *What did Ioshua then?*

A. He

A. Hee ouerthrew Iericho, and burnt it with fire, onely the golde and siluer, with brasse and yron, were consecrated to the Lord. Chap. 6.

Q. *After what manner was Iericho taken?*

A. The Arke of God compassed it sixe dayes, euery day once, and the seuenth day the Priests carried it about the city seuen times, and the men of war went before the Arke and all the hoast followed, and when they had compassed the city seuen times, and the Priests had blowne with their trumpets of Rammes hornes seuen times, the people shouted with a loude voice, and then the walles of the citie fell downe flat, and they went vp into the city, & slue the inhabitants with the edge of the sword.

Q. *VVere*

Q. *Were all the inhabitants deſtroyed?*

A. No: Rahab, her father, mother, and children, with all that ſhe had were preſerued.

Q. *Whither went they then?*

A. Ioſhua ſent three thouſand men to take Ai.

Q. *Did they take it?*

A. No: for the men of Ai ſlew 36. of them, and put the reſt to flight.

Q. *What was the cauſe they ſlew them and put them to flight?*

A. Becauſe Achan tooke of the Excommunicate things; therefore the Lord was angry, and ſuffered their men not to haue the victorie.

Q. *What had he taken?*

A. A Babyloniſh garment, 200. ſhekles of ſiluer, and a wedge of golde of 50. ſhekels weight.

Q. *How*

Q. *How was he puniſhed for it?*

A. All the children of Iſrael ſtoned him to death.

Q. *What did Ioſhua then?*

A. He went to Ai, and tooke all the men of warre with him. Chap. 8.

Q. *What did he when he came thither?*

A. Hee ſent 500. men to lie in waite on the backe ſide of the city, and hee and all the reſt of the people came before the citie.

Q. *What did Ioſhua and his people in the battell?*

A. They fled before them as they did at firſt, which they perceiuing came all out of the city and purſued.

Q. *What did Ioſhua then?*

A. Hee ſtretched out his ſpeare that was in his hand towards Ai, according as he had giuen notice to them that lay

on

on the backe ſide of the city, and they aroſe and came to the city, and ſet it on fire: and when the men of the city looked backe, & ſaw their citie on fire, they were greatly afraid: then Ioſhua and the childrē of Iſrael which fled, returned and ſlue the men of Ai. Alſo the other iſſued out of the city againſt them on the other ſide, & let none of them eſcape.

Q. *VVhat was the number of thoſe that were ſlaine?*

A. Twelue thouſand, euen all the men of Ai.

Q. *VVhat did he with the cattell and ſpoilē thereof?*

A. They tooke it to themſelues for a prey.

Q. *What did Ioſhua then to the citie?*

A. He burned it, and made it an heape for euer, and a wilderneſſe to this day.

Q. *What*

Q. *VVhat did he with the King thereof?*

A. He hanged him on a tree.

Q. *VVhat did Ioſhua then?*

A. Hee built an Altar to the Lord, and wrote a rehearſall of the Law, and read it in the preſence of all the children of Iſrael.

Q. *VVhat befell then?*

Anſ. Many Kings aſſembled together, to fight againſt Ioſhua. Chap. 3.

Queſt. *Did none of the inhabitants of the land make peace with them?*

A. Yes; the Gibeonites.

Q. *VVhat did they?*

A. They tooke olde bottles and wine, and mouldie bread, and put on olde ſhooes, and old rayment, and came to Ioſhua, and ſaid, they were come from a farre country, to make a league with them: and Ioſhua made a league

league with them.

Q. *What did Ioſhua when hee knew their craft?*

A. He commanded them to perpetuall ſlauerie.

Q. *What did the fiue kings of the Amorites when they heard that the Gibeonites had made a league with them?*

A. They gathered themſelues together and made war againſt them.

Chap. 10. Queſt. *What did the Gibeonites?*

A. They ſent to Ioſhua to pray him to come and deliuer them.

Q. *What did Ioſhua?*

A. He aſcended from Gilgal all that night, and all the men of warre with him, & came vpon them ſuddenly, and diſcomfited them, and they fledde towards Bethoron.

Q. *What*

Q. What did the Lord then?

A. He did caſt downe great ſtones vpon them from Heauen vntill Azekah, and there were more ſlaine with haileſtones, then with the ſword.

Q. What did Ioſhua then?

A. He bade the Sunne ſtand ſtill in Gibeon, & the Moone in the valley of Aialon, vntill they had auenged themſelues on their enemies; and that was the longeſt day that euer was.

Q. What became of the fiue kings of the Amorites?

A. They fledde to Makkedah, and hid themſelues in a caue.

Q. What did Ioſhua when hee knew it?

A. Hee bade men roll great ſtones to the mouth of the caue, and hee ſet men to keepe them, and hee bade the reſt fol-

low after their enemies, and not ſuffer them to enter into their cities; and they ſmote them with an exceeding great ſlaughter: then they returned to Gilgal.

Q. *What was done when they returned?*

A. The fiue Kings were brought out of the caue.

Q. *What did Ioſhua then?*

A. Hee commanded his chiefe men of warre to come and ſet their feete vpon them, and they did ſo: Afterwards hee ſlew them, and hanged them on fiue ſeuerall trees, vntill the Sunne went downe; then hee tooke them downe, and caſt them into the caue, and laid great ſtones vpon the caues mouth, which remaine till this day.

Q. *What did Ioſhua then?*

A. Hee

A. Hee ouercame many cities, and deſtroyed three Kings more, and hee ſlew the inhabitants, then hee returned to Gilgal.

Q. *What did the reſt of the kings when they heard this?*

A. They gathered themſelues together, and came, and pitched at the waters of Merom to fight againſt Iſrael.

Q. *What did the Lord then?*

A. He bade Ioſhua not be afraid of them, hee would deliuer them all ſlaine before him, and he ſhould hough their horſes, and burne their Chariots with fire.

Q. *What did Ioſhua then?*

A. Hee and all the men of warre came ſuddenly out and ſmote them; vntill there were none of them remaining.

Q. *Did Ioſhua deſtroy their city?*

A. No: he destroyed none of the cities saue onely Hazor, which hee burnt with fire; but hee houghed their horses, and burnt their chariots with fire, as the Lord had told him.

Q. *Did the inhabitants of Canaan make peace with the children of Israel, as the Gibeonites?*

A. No.

Q. *Why did they not make peace with them?*

A. Because the Lord hardened their hearts, to the end they should come to battell against the children of Israel, and they might vtterly destroy them.

Q. *What did Ioshua then?*

A. Hee destroyed the Anakims out of the land of Israel; onely in Azzah, Gath, and Ashdod they were left.

Q. *How many kingdomes did the children*

children of Israel ouercome in all?

A. Thirtie and one. Chap. 12.

Q. *When the children of Israel had ouercome their enemies, what did Ioshua?*

A. Hee diuided the land by lots: hee appointed cities of re- Chap. 13, fuge: hee gaue cities to the Le- 14, &c. uits. He sent back Reuben, Gad, and halfe the tribe of Manasses.

Q. *What did Ioshua at his death?*

A. He gathered the children of Israel together, and exhorted Chap. 23. them not to ioyne with the Gentiles, vowing that whatsoeuer they did, hee and his house would serue the Lord.

Q. *What became of Ioshua then?*

A. He died.

Q. *How old was hee when hee died?*

A. One hundred and tenne yeeres.

Finis Ioshua.

Iudges.

Q. *After the death of Ioshua what gouernment had the children of Israel?*

A. Iudges.

Q. *What is the substance of this booke?*

A. The estate of the children of Israel in the land of Canaan, after the death of Ioshua.

Q. *How is it diuided?*

A. Into three parts: their sinnes; their oppressours; and their deliuerers.

Q. *What were their sinnes?*

A. Contempt of Religion, Idolatry, theft, & whoredome.

Q. *Who were their oppressors?*

A. The Aramites, Philistims, Midianites, Moabites, Canaanites, and Ammonites.

Q. *How*

Q. *How long were they oppreſſed?*

A. One hundred and eleuen yeeres.

Q. *What did they being oppreſſed?*

A. They cryed vnto the Lord, and hee ſent them deliuerers.

Q. *Rehearſe their names?*

A. Othniel, Ehud, Shamgar, Deborah, Barak, Gideon, Abimelech, Tola, Iair, Iphtah, Ibſan, Elon, Abdon, Samſon, Eli, and Samuel.

Q. *How many yeeres did God giue them Iudges?*

A. Three hundred and thirty nine yeeres vntill Samuel.

Q. *Why then doth Paul in the thirteenth of the Acts ſay, that God gaue them Iudges 450. yeeres?*

A. Hee reckoneth the Iud-

ges and oppreſſours together, whoſe yeeres added into one, make 450.

Q. *Out of whoſe hands did Othniel deliuer them?*

A. The Aramites, chap. 3. 10.

Q. *Out of whoſe hands did Ehud deliuer them?*

A. The Moabites.

Q. *Out of whoſe hands did Shamgar deliuer them?*

A. The Philiſtims.

Q. *Out of whoſe hands did Deborah and Barak deliuer them?*

A. The Canaanites, chap. 4.

Q. *Out of whoſe hands did Gideon deliuer them?*

A. The Midianites, chap. 6, 7, 8.

Q. *VVhat is recorded of Abimelech?*

A. He vſurped the kingdome and ſlue 70. of his brethren vpon a ſtone, chap. 9.

Q. *VVhat*

Q. What befell to him then?

A. A woman with a piece of a mil-ſtone brake his braine-panne.

Q. What did he then?

A. He commanded his page his armour-bearer, to thruſt him thorow, that it might not bee ſaid, that a woman had killed him.

Q. What is recorded of Tola and Iair?

A. There is no mention of any notable acts done by them, chap. 10.

Q. Out of whoſe hands did Iphtah deliuer them?

A. The Ammonites: hee offered his daughter in ſacrifice to God, and ouercame 42000. Ephramites, chap. 11, 12.

Q. What did Iſan, Elon, and Abdon?

A. They gouerned quietly.

Q. *Out of whoſe hands did Samſon deliuer them?*

A. The Philiſtims, chap. 13. 14.

Q. *Rehearſe Samſons acts.*

A. Hee ſlew a Lyon, hee ſlew 30. Philiſtims for 30. change of garments: he burnt their corne: he ſlew foure thouſand mē with the iaw-bone of an aſſe: he carried away the gates of Azzah: ſlew more at his death, then hee did in all his life.

Q. *By what ſmall meanes did God bring theſe things to paſſe?*

A. Ehud being lame of his right hand, ſlue Eglon the fat King with a dagger of a cubite long: Shamgar ſlue ſixe hundred Philiſtims with an Oxe goad: Iael a woman killed Siſera with a hammer and a pin: Gideon ouercamē an hoaſt of men with broken Pot-ſheards and Rams hornes. There is no

mention

mention made of Eli and Samuel in this booke, but in the booke of Samuel.

Finis Iud.

Ruth.

Q. *What call you the next booke?*

A. Ruth.

Q. *Why is it ſo called?*

A. Becauſe ſhee is the perſon that is principaly handled there.

Q. *How is it diuided?*

A. Into two parts: Naomies and Ruthes afflictions, and their proſperitie.

Q. *Of what country was Ruth?*

A. Of Moab.

Q. *Who was her husband?* Chap. 1.

A. Chilion of Bethlem in Iudah.

Q. *How came he into Moab?*

A. There

A. There was a famine in Iſrael, and ſo his father Elimelech tooke his two ſonnes, Mahlon and Chilion, and Naomi his wife, and went and ſoiourned in the countrie of Moab, where Elimelech died: then his ſonnes tooke them wiues, the name of Mahlons wife was Orpah, and the name of Chilions wife was Ruth.

Q. *What befell to them in the land of Moab?*

A. Elimelech and his two ſonnes died.

Q. *What did Naomi then?*

A. She returned into the land of Iudah.

Q. *Why did ſhe returne?*

A. Becauſe ſhe heard ſay, that the Lord had viſited her people in plenty, and giuen them bread.

Q. *What company had ſhe with her?*

A. Her

A. Her two daughters in law, Orpah and Ruth, but Orpah went backe againe.

Q. *Why did not Ruth returne with her ſiſter?*

A. Shee would not leaue her mother in law, but ſaid, Whither thou goeſt, thither will I goe, and where thou dwelleſt, there will I dwell; thy people ſhall bee my people, and thy God my God.

Q. *How did God bleſſe her?*

A. She was married to a rich man named Booz: of him came Chriſt. chap. 5.

Finis Ruth.

1. Samuel.

Q. *What doe you call the next booke?*

A. Samuel.

Q. *How*

Q. *How many things muſt we conſider in this booke?*

A. Two: the gouernment of the two laſt Iudges, & the two firſt Kings.

Q. *Which are the Iudges which are mentioned in this booke?*

A. Eli and Samuel.

Q. *How are the Acts of Eli diuided?*

A. Into the good and bad acts.

Q. *What were his good Acts?*

A. His diligence in his calling?

Q. *What were his bad acts?*

A. His negligence in not looking to his ſonnes, and not correcting them, chap. 2.

Q. *How was he puniſhed for his negligence.*

A. The Arke of God was taken: his two ſonnes, Hophni and Phineas were both ſlaine in

in one day: he hearing of it, fell downe backward, and brake his necke, chap. 4.

Q. *What became of his daughter in law?*

A. Shee dyed in child-birth: for she said, The glory is departed from Israel.

Q. *What became of the Arke then?*

A. The Philistims brought it to Ashdod, and set it in the house of Dagon their god.

Q. *How were they plagued?*

A. Dagon fell downe before the Arke of God, his head and the palmes of his hands were broken; and the inhabitants were some destroyed, and some smitten with Emrods.

Q. *What did they with the Arke of God?*

A. They carried it to Gath.

Q. *Did it continue there?*

A. No:

A. No: for the Lord ſmote them in like manner, and they carried it to Ekron.

Q. *How eſcaped the Ekronites?*

A. As the other cities did: The Lord ſmote them with a deadly deſtruction, and they that dyed not, were ſmitten with Emrods.

Q. *How long did the Philiſtims keepe the Arke?*

A. Seuen moneths.

Q. *VVhat did they then with the Arke?*

A. They ſent it home with gifts.

Q. *VVhat were the gifts which they ſent with it?*

Chap. 6. A. Fiue golden Emrods, and fiue golden Mice.

Q. *How did they ſend the Arke home?*

A. They laid it in a new cart, they tooke two milch kine and ſhut their calues at home; then they

they tyed the kine to the cart, and they went ſtraight to Beth-ſhemeſh, and kept one path till they came to the field of Ioſhua at Bethſhemeſh, where they then ſtood ſtill.

Q. *VVhat did the inhabitants of Bethſhemeſh?*

A. They reioyced, and the Leuites tooke downe the Arke and the cheſt wherein the Iewels of gold were, and ſet them vpon a great ſtone, and claue the wood of the cart, and offered the kine for a burnt offering vnto the Lord.

Q. *VVhat befell then?*

A. The Lord ſlue fifty thouſand threeſcore and tenne men of Bethſhemeſh, and the people thereabout, becauſe they had looked in the Arke of God.

Q. *VVhat became of the Arke then?*

A. The

A. The men of Kiriath-iearim came and tooke it.

Q. *What did they with it?*

A. They brought it into the house of Abinadab in the hill, and sanctified Eleazar to keepe the Arke.

Q. *How long abode the Arke in the house of Abinadab?*

A. Twenty yeeres?

Q. *When Eli was dead, who succeeded him?*

A. Samuel.

Q. *How many things must be considered of him?*

A. His birth, education, calling, and his acts.

Q. *What doth the holy Ghost set downe concerning his birth?*

A. He was borne of a barren woman, who begged him of the Lord by prayer, chap. 1.

Q. *Who was his father?*

A. Elkanah.

Q. *Who*

Q. *Who was his mother?*

A. Hannah.

Q. *Where was he brought vp?*

A. In the Tabernacle.

Q. *Who called him?*

A. God called him thrice in one night, chap. 3. 4.

Q. *How many offices had hee?*

A. Three: for as he was called thrice: so he had three offices: a Iudge, a Prieſt, and a Prophet.

Q. *What chiefe things are recorded of him, as his acts of peace?*

A. He anointed Saul, cap. 10. hee cauſed him to ſlay Agag the King of Amalek, c. 15. hee anointed Dauid, cap. 16. and theſe are his acts of peace.

Q. *What were his acts of war?*

A. Hee ouercame the Philiſtims.

Q. *What gouernment had the chil-*

children of Israel after Iudges?

Chap. 8. A. Kings.

Q. *How fell it out that they had Kings?*

A. Because Samuels sonnes, Ioel and Abiah, walked not in

Chap. 10. their fathers waies, but peruerted iudgement, therefore they desired a King.

Q. *How many yeeres did Samuel iudge Israel?*

A. Twentie yeeres.

Q. *How many Kings raignes are set downe in this booke?*

A. Two: Sauls and Dauids.

Q. *Who was first King?*

A. Saul.

Q. *Who anointed him?*

A. Samuel, for thither hee went to seeke his fathers asses.

Q. *How many signes had he to confirme his anointing?*

A. Three: first, at Rahels sepulcher: 2. at the plaine of Tabor:

bor: 3. at the wil of God: where finding a company of Prophets he propheſied, chap. 9. 10. and 19. chap.

Q. *Where was he choſen?*

A. At Miſpah by lot, cap. 19.

Q. *How many principall things muſt be conſidered in Sauls raigne?*

A. Two: his good and his bad deeds.

Q. *What were his good deeds?*

A. He fought the Lords bat- Chap. 11.
tels: hee deliuered the inhabitants of Iabeſh from the Ammonites: hee ouerthrew the Amalekites and Philiſtims.

Q. *What were his euill deeds?*

A. Hee tooke on him the Chap. 15.
Prieſts office: hee ſpared Agag and the beſt things: he perſecuted Dauid. 18. hee ſlew the Lords prieſts, 21. and hee conſulted with witches.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. Hee

A. He was reiected, and Dauid elected: he was vexed with an euill ſpirit: his three ſonnes were ſlaine by the Philiſtims, & he ſlew himſelfe, chap. 31.

Q. *Who was Prieſt?*

A. Abimelech the ſonne of Ahitub.

Q. *Who ſucceeded Saul in the kingdome?*

A. Dauid.

Q. *What principall things are to be conſidered of him?*

A. His calling, and his acts.

Q. *How many things muſt we conſider in his calling?*

A. Three: firſt, who called him? God: 2. by whom was hee called? by Samuel. 3. frō whence was hee called? from keeping his fathers ſheepe.

Q. *How are the acts of Dauid diuided?*

A. Into his acts in Sauls time,

time, and his acts after Sauls death.

Q. *What were his acts in Sauls time?*

A. Hee slue a Lyon and a Beare: he mitigated Sauls fury with his harpe: hee slew Goliah chapter 17. hee slew 200. Philistims for 200. fore-skinnes, for which hee was made the kings sonne in lawe. Hee was preferred before Saul of the Virgins: hee was persecuted by Saul, 18. chap. Hee fled to Nob, and did eat the shew-bread: 21. chap. Hee fled to Gath, and there hee did counterfeit himselfe madde 21. ch. he cut off the lap of Sauls garment: hee tocke away the speare, and a pot of water that stood at Sauls head, chapter 26. hee destroyed the Amalekites. chap. 30.

Libri primi Samuelis finis.

II. S A-

2. Samuel.

Q. What must we consider of Dauid after Sauls death?

A. His acts when he ruled in Hebron ouer Iudah onely: and his acts when hee reigned ouer all Israel.

Q. What were his acts when he ruled ouer Iudah?

Chap. 1. A. Hee slue the man that said hee had slaine Saul: hee waged warre seuen yeeres with Ishbosheth, chap. 2. and in the end preuailed.

Q. Who was captaine ouer Ishbosheths hoast?

A. Abner.

Q. What became of him?

A. Hee was slaine cowardly by Ioab, because he slue Asael his brother, chap. 3.

Q. What

Q. *What did Dauid after the death of Abner?*

A. He lamented for him.

Q. *What befell to Ishboſheth after the death of Abner?*

A. Baanah and Rechab, two of his captaines, ſlew him as he ſlept on his bed, and cut off his head, and brought it to Dauid in Hebron. Chap. 4.

Q. *Who reigned then ouer Iſrael?*

A. Dauid, chap. 5.

Q. *How many things muſt we obſerue in his gouernment, beeing King of Iſrael?*

A. Two things: wherin he behaued himſelf wel; wherein ill.

Q. *Wherein did he behaue himſelfe well?*

A. He fought the Lords battels: he ſlue Baanah & Rechab: hee ouercame the Philiſtims twice: he took the fort of Sion; Chap. 6, 7, 8, 9, 10.

he reſtored the Arke, he prepared for the building of the temple: hee ouerthrewe the Philiſtims, the Aramites, and all his enemies, chap. 8.

Q. *Who was captaine of his hoaſt?*

A. Ioab the ſonne of Zeruiah.

Q. *What were Dauids euill deedes?*

A. Hee brought the Arke in a new cart, when it ſhould haue beene borne on the Leuites ſhoulders: hee committed adulterie with Bathſheba, and cauſed Vriah her husband to bee ſlaine; and after he married her, and cauſed the people to bee numbred, chap. 24. 2.

Q. *How was hee plagued for carrying the Arke in a cart?*

A. The oxen ſtumbled, the Arke ſhooke, Vzzah put vp his hand,

hand, and was ſtriken dead.

Q. *How for his adultery, and adulterous marriage?*

A. The child conceiued in adulterie, died: Amnon defiled Tamar: Abſolon ſlue Amnon, and lay with his fathers concubines: laſtly, Sheba rebelled, chap. 20.

Q. *What became of Abſolon?*

A. He was hanged on an oake by the haire of his head, and ſlaine by Ioab, chap. 18.

Q. *How did the Lord plague him for numbring the people?*

A. God ſent a plague for 3. daies, whereof died ſeuentie thouſand men, chap. 24.

Q. *How was the plague ceaſed?*

A. Dauid repenting & praiing, God bade the Angell hold his hand.

Q. *What did Dauid then?*

A. He builded an altar, and offered sacrifice vnto the Lord, chap. 24.

Q. *What Prophets were in Dauids time?*

A. Nathan and Gad.

Q. *Who were high Priests?*

A. Abiathar and Zadok.

Q. *Who was Scribe?*

A. Shuah.

Q. *Who was Recorder?*

A. Iehosaphat.

Q. *Who was ouer the tribute?*

A. Adoram.

Q. *Who was Captaine ouer the Cherethites and Pelethites?*

A. Benaiah.

Q. *How long raigned Dauid ouer Israel?*

A. Senen yeeres in Hebron, 33. yeeres ouer all Israel: in all 40. yeeres.

Lib. 2. Sam. finis.

Kings.

Kings.

Q. *What call you the next booke to Samuel?*

A. Kings.

Q. *How many bookes of Kings are there?*

A. Two.

Q. *How many things are principally to be considered in these two bookes?*

A. Two: the *rest* of the kingdome of Israel before the diuision, and after the diuision.

Q. *How many Kings were there before the kingdome was diuided?*

A. Three: Saul, Dauid, and Salomon.

Q. *How many of these are mentioned in the first booke?*

A. Two: Dauid & Salomon.

Q. *What is recorded of Dauid*

in this booke?

A. Hee cauſed his ſonne Salomon to bee anointed King: and the charge that he gaue him at his death.

Q. *What notable things are recorded of Salomon?*

Chap. 1. A. Hee ſlue Adoniah, Ioab, and Shemei.

He praied for wiſedome, and obtained it.

He prepared for the building
and 5. of the Temple.

Hee builded the Temple in
Chap. 7. ſeuen yeeres.

Hee receiued the Queene of Sheba very honorably, 1. King. 10.

Q. *What were his ſinnes?*

A. Idolatrie and adulterie, 1. Kings 11.

Q. *How was he puniſhed?*

A. The Lord ſtirred vp enemies againſt him: Hadad, Rezin,

Rezin, and Ieroboam, chap. 11.

Q. *How long reigned Salomon?*

A. Fortie yeeres, 1. King. 11.

Q. *VVho ſucceeded him?*

A. Rehoboam, chap. 12.

Q. *What became of the kingdome after the death of Salomon?*

A. It was diuided.

Q. *VVhy?*

A. Becauſe of Salomons ſinnes.

Q. *VVhat call you the two kingdomes?*

A. Iſrael and Iudah.

Q. *How many tribes were in the kingdome of Iudah?*

A. Two, Iudah & Beniamin.

Q. *How many were in the kingdome of Iſrael?*

A. Ten: Reuben, Simeon, Iſſachar, Zabulon, Dan, Gad, Aſher, Nepthali, Ephraim, and Manaſſes.

Q. *How many Kings reigned*

ouer the kingdome of Iudah.

A. Twentie : Rehoboam, Abiam, Asa, Iehosaphat, Iehoram, Ahaziah, Athaliah, Ioah, Amasiah, Azuriah, Iotham, Ahaz, Hezekiah, Manasses, Amō, Iosiah, Iehoahaz, Iehoiakim, Iehoiachin, Zedekiah.

Q. *How many things must one consider in the historie of euery one of these Kings?*

A. Two: their acts of Peace, and their acts of warre.

Q. *How many things must we consider in their acts of peace?*

A. Two: what they did for religion: and what for the common-wealth.

Q. *Who was the first King of Iudah after the diuision?*

A. Rehoboam, 1. King 12.1

Q. *What is set downe of him for the seruice of God?*

A. Hee did euill in the sight of

of the Lord; hee ſuffered the people to commit idolatry, and to liue abominably.

Q. *VVhat did he for the common-wealth?*

A. He built many cities: hee harboured the Lords Prieſts & Leuites, whom Ieroboam caſt forth from miniſtring to the Lord.

Q. *What were the acts of warre?*

A. He ſought to recouer the kingdome, but the Lord forbad him by Shemaiah the Prophet.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. Shiſhack King of Egypt came vp againſt him, and ſpoiled him for his riches; and the Citie and the Temple of their treaſure.

Q. *How long reigned he?*

A. Eighteene yeeres.

Q. *Who was high Prieſt in his time?*

A. Zadok.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Abiam, chap. 15.

Q. *What is mentioned of him?*

A. Hee committed wickedneſſe in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *How long raigned he?*

A. Three yeeres.

Q. *What were his acts of war?*

Chap. 1. A. Hee put Ieroboam to flight; and ſlue of Iſrael fiue hundred thouſand choſen men.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Iddo.

Q. *Who was high Prieſt?*

A. Ahimaaz.

Q. *Who ſucceeded Abiah?*

A. Aſa his ſonne.

Q. *What were his acts of warre?*

A. Hee fought with Zerah, King

King of Ethiopia; and with Baasha, King of Israel.

Q. *What were his acts of peace?*

A. Hee built strong cities in Iudah: Hee put the Sodomites out of the land: Hee suppressed the stewes: Hee put his mother Maacha from her regency.

Q. *How was he affected in religion?*

A. In the beginning of his raigne, hee did that which was right in the eyes of the Lord.

He destroyed their idols, their altars, and their high places.

In the end he fell from God.

Q. *How proone you that?*

A. Hee made a couenant with Benhadad.

He imprisoned Azariah, the Lords Prophet.

In his sickneſſe he ſought not the

the Lord, but Phyſicians.

Q. *How was he puniſhed?*

A. Hee died of the gout, after he had raigned 41. yeers, 1. Kings 15. 3.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Azariah, Iehu, and Hanani.

Q. *Who were high Prieſts?*

A. Ahimaaz, and Azariah.

Q. *Who ſucceeded Aſa?*

A. Iehoſhaphat. 1. King. 15.

Q. *What is ſet downe of him?*

A. Hee did that which was good in the ſight of the Lord: hee receiued comfort after the inuaſion of his enemies, of Oziel.

Q. *What did hee for religion?*

A. He aboliſhed idolatry, & cauſed

cauſed the people to be taught, *eodem.*

Q. What did he for the Common wealth?

A. He builded cities, and placed garriſons in them.

Q. What were his acts of war?

A. Hee ouercame the Moabites, the Ammonites, and the inhabitants of Mount Seir.

Q. What are his ſinnes?

A. He made affinity with Ahab, chap. 18.

Hee went with him to war againſt Ramoth Gilead, ch. 22.

He ioyned himſelfe with Ahaziah to make ſhips to goe to Tarſhiſh, *eod.*

Q. What befell to him for theſe things?

A. The Lord ſent Iehu the Prophet to reprooue him; and his ſhippes were broken, ſo that he could not goe to Tarſhiſh.

Q. What

Q. What Prophets were in his time?

A. Iehu, Azariah, & Eleazar.

Q. What high Priests?

A. Ahimaaz and Azariah.

Q. How long raigned he?

A. Twenty yeeres.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Iehoram, 1. Kings 22.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. Hee did euill in the sight of the Lord: he married Ahabs daughter, 2. Kings 8. he committed idolatry, *eod.* hee slew seuen of his brethren.

Q. What became of him?

A. He died of an incurable disease, after he had raigned 8. yeeres.

Q. Who succeeded him?

A. Ahaziah.

Q. What is recorded of him?

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord.

Q. What

Q. *VVhat became of him?*

A. He was wo ũded at Ramoth-Gilead, hauing reigned 1. yeere, and he with 42. of his brethren were ſlaine by Iehu, 2. Chro. 22.

Q. *VVho was high Prieſt?*

A. Iehoiadah.

Q. *VVho were Prophets?*

A. Eliah, who was taken vp into heauen.

Q. *VVho ſucceeded Ahaziah?*

A. Athaliah his mother, 2. King. 11.

Q. *VVhat is recorded of her?*

A. Shee put to death all the Kings ſeede, except Ioaſh the ſonne of Ahaziah.

Q. *How eſcaped he?*

A. Iehoſhebah, the daughter to king Ioram, and ſiſter to Ahaziah, hid him ſixe yeeres.

Q. *VVhat became of Athalia?*

A. Shee was ſlaine at the commandement of Iehoiadah, hauing

hauing reigned ſeuen yeeres, 2.Kings 11.

Q. *Who ſucceeded her?*

A. Ioaſh.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee did that which was good in the ſight of the Lord al the time that Iehoiada taught him.

Q. *What were his good deeds?*

A. Hee made prouiſion for the repaire of the Temple, 2. King. 12.

Q. *What were his ſinnes?*

A. He committed idolatrie, he ſlew Zachariah the prieſt, he tooke on him the honour of God, 2. King. 12.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. Hee was ſlaine by his ſeruants, hauing reigned fortie yeeres, *eod.*

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Ie-

A. Iehoiadah and Zacharie.

Q. *Who ſucceded him?*

A. Amaſiah.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee did that which was good in the ſight of the Lord, 2. Kings. 14.

Q. *What were his good acts?*

A. Hee put them to death which ſlew his father, and hee ouercame the Edomitts, *eod.*

Q. *Did he continue in the ſeruice of God?*

A. No: hee fell to idolatry, 2. Chro. 25.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. Hee was ouercome by Ioaſh king of Iſrael, becauſe he was not warned by the parable of the thiſtle. The Citie was takē and the Temple ſpoiled, and hee was ſlaine by his ſeruants, hauing reigned 29. yeeres, *eod.*

Q. *Who*

Q. *Who was high Priest in his time?*

A. Azariah.

Q. *Who succeeded Amasiah?*

A. Vzziah, *alias*, Azariah, 2. King. 15. 2. Chro. 26.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee did that which was good in the sight of the Lord, all the daies of Zachariah, and the Lord prospered him; he loued tilling.

Q. *Did he continue still in the seruice of God?*

A. No; he took on him the Priests office.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. Hee was smitten with a leprosie, and continued a Leper vnto his death.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Isaiah, Ioel, Hosea, and Obadia.

Q. *Who*

Q. *Who were high Prieſts?*

A. Zachariah and Azariah.

Q. *How long raigned he?*

A. Fifty two yeeres.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Iotham, 2. Kings 15.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee did vprightly in the ſight of the Lord: hee built the gate of the Temple called Beautifull, he ouercame the Ammonites, 2. Chr. 27.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Iſaiah, Nahum, and Michah.

Q. *What Prieſts?*

A. Ahitub and Zadok.

Q. *How long raigned he?*

A. Sixteene yeeres.

Q. *Who ſucceded him?*

A. Achaz, 2. King. 15.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee did euill in the ſight of

of the Lord, hee drew his ſonnes throow the fire: he was beſieged by Rezin King of Aram, and Pekah king of Iſrael; hee refuſed the counſel of Iſaiah: he forſook God: he deſtroyed the ornaments of the Tẽple.

Q. *Who was high Prieſt?*

A. Vriah.

Q. *How long raigned he?*

A. Sixteene yeeres.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Hezekiah, 2. King. 16.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee did vprightly in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *How are his acts diuided?*

A. Into his good and bad acts.

Q. *What were his good acts?*

A. He repaired the Temple, and reformed religion which his father had ouerthrowne: he
Cha. 18. 19. reſtored the Miniſtery, & celebrated the Paſſouer: he brake in

in pieces the brazen Serpent which Moſes had made.

Q. *What warres had he?*

A. With Senacharib; and hearing the reuiling word of Rabſhakeh, he humbled himſelf before the Lord: & the Angell of the Lord deſtroyed in the campe of Aſhur, an hũdred foureſcore and fiue thouſand.

Q. *How did the Lord try him after all this proſperitie?*

A. Hee was ſicke, and the Lord ſent Iſaiah vnto him, to bidde him ſet his houſe in order, for he ſhould die, *chap. 20. lib. 2.*

Q. *What did Hezekiah?*

A. Hee praied to the Lord, and he reſtored him to health againe, and added fifteene yeeres to his daies, *eod.*

Q. *What ſigne did God giue him that he ſhould recouer?*

A. The

A. The Sunne went backe tenne degrees, on Ahaz his Sundiall.

Q. *What was his ſinne?*

A. He ſhewed the treaſure of the Temple to the Babylonian Embaſſadors: in ſtead of thankfulneſſe, hee glorified in his wealth, *eod.*

Q. *What did the Lord then?*

A. He ſent Iſaiah the Prophet to reprooue him, c. 20. l. 2.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Iſaiah, Ieremiah, and Huldah.

Q. *Who was high Prieſt?*

A. Azariah.

Q. *How long raigned Hezekiah?*

A. Twenty nine yeeres.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Manaſſes.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He

A. He reſtored idolatry: he made his ſonnes paſſe thorow the fire: hee cut Iſaiah aſunder with a woodden ſaw.

Q. *How was he puniſhed?*

A. Hee was carried captiue into Babylon.

Q. *What did he there?*

A. He praied vnto the Lord and he heatd him, and reſtored his kingdome vnto him againe, 2. Chro. 33.

Q. *What did he then?*

A. He took away the ſtrange gods, and reſtored religion, *eod.*

Q. *How long raigned he?*

A. Fiftie yeeres.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Amon, *chap. 21. lib. 2.*

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee did euill in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. Hee was ſlaine by his ſeruants,

uants, hauing raigned 2. yeeres, 2. Chron. 33.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Ioſiah.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee did vprightly in the ſight of the Lord, 2. Kings 22.

Q. *What were his acts?*

A. After Hilkiah the Prieſt found the booke of the Law, & read it in the eares of all the people, he deſtroyed idolatrie, and repaired the Temple; hee kept a great Paſſe-ouer, 2. Kings 22. 23.

Q. *What became of him?*

Q. He was ſlaine with an arrow at Megiddo, hauing reigned 31. yeeres, *eod.*

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Ieremiah, Zephaniah, and Huldah a Propheteſſe.

Q. *Who was high Prieſt?*

A. Hil-

A. Hilchiah.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Iehoahaz his ſonne, *cap.* 23. *lib.* 2.

Q. *How long raigned hee?*

A. Two yeeres.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee did euill in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. Pharaoh Necoh King of Egypt came vp againſt him, and put him in bonds, and put the Land to Tribute of an hundred talents of ſiluer, and a talent of gold. And Eliakim the brother of Iehoahaz raigned in his ſtead, and changed his name to Iehoiakim, *chap.* 23. *lib.* 2.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee did euill in the ſight of the Lord, *eod.*

Q. *What were his acts?*

A. Hee paied tribute to Pharoah, *cap.* 23. *lib.* 2. Hee impriſoned Ieremiah: hee cut the Prophet Habacuk in pieces, and burnt Baruchs propheſies. Ier. 2.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. Hee was carried captiue by Nebuchadnezzar, hauing raigned 11. yeeres.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Iehoiachin his ſonne, *cha.* 24. *lib.* 2.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee deliuered himſelfe into the hands of Nebuchadnezzar by the counſell of Ieremie, in which captiuitie were Ezechiel, Daniel, and the three children. Chap. 24.

Q. *How long raigned he?*

A. Three moneths.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Mattaniah his vncle, whom the

the king of Babel called Zedechiah.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did euill in the sight of the Lord, for which he and the kingdom of Iudah were carried into captiuitie by Nebuchadnezzar king of Babel.

Q. *How long had he raigned before he was carried captiue?*

A. Eleuen yeeres.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Baruch, Ezekiel, and Ieremiah.

Q. *What did they to Zedekiah when they had taken him?*

A. They slew his son before his eyes, then they put out his eyes, and bound him in chaines and carried him to Babel. 2. King. 25.

Q. *Who was high Priest in his time?*

A. Seriah.

Q. *What Prophets?*

A. Baruch and Ezechiel.

Q. *Rehearſe the chiefe Prophets that propheſied in theſe kings times?*

A. Iddo, Shemaiah, Iehu, Zachariah, Eliah, Ioel, Iſaiah, Nahum, Michah, Zephaniah, Ieremiah, Huldah, Vziah, Baruch, Ezechiel.

Q. *Rehearſe the Prieſts?*

A. Ahiah, Azariah, Iehoiadah, Zachariah, Amaziah, Ahitub, Zadok, Shallum, Hilkiah, and Seraiah.

Q. *Which was the chiefe city of Iſrael?*

A. Samaria.

Q. *Which was the chiefe city of Iudah?*

A. Ieruſalem.

Q. *Rehearſe the Kings of Iſrael?*

A. Ie-

A. Ieroboam, Nadab, Baaſhah, Elah, Zimri, Omri, Ahab Ahaziah, Iehoram, Iehu, Iehoahaz, Ioaſh, Ieroboam, Zachariah, Shallum, Menahem, Pekahiah, Pekah, Hoſhea.

Q. *How many kings reigned ouer Iſrael?*

A. Nineteene, and none of them good, 1. King. 12.

Q. *What is recorded of Ieroboam?*

A. The Prophet Ahiah rent his garment in twelue pieces, and gaue him tenne. Hee foretold him that hee ſhould bee King ouer Iſrael. He made two golden calues for the Iſraelites to worſhip, ſetting one of them in Dan, and the other in Bethel: for which he beeing reprooued by the Prophet, ſtretched out his hand to lay hold on him, and it withered, ſo that hee

could not pull it to him againe, vntill the Prophet prayed for him.

3.King. 15. Hee cauſed his wife to diſguiſe her ſelfe, & to goe to the Prophet.

Q. *How long raigned he?*

A. Twenty two yeeres.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Ahiah, Iddo, and Shemaiah.

Q. *Who ſucceeded Ieroboam?*

A. Nadab, 1.King. 14.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee did euill in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *What became of him?*

Chap. 14. A. He was ſlaine by Baaſha at Gibbethon, hauing raigned two yeeres.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Baaſha, 1 King. 15.

Q. *What did he?*

A. Hee

A. He did euill in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *What were his acts?*

A. He fought with Aſa, and built Ramah.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He dyed hauing raigned 24. yeeres.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Elah his ſonne, 1. Kings 16.

Q. *What did he?*

A. Hee did euill in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. Hee was ſlaine by Zimri in Tirzah, being drunke, hauing raigned two yeeres.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Zimri, *eod.*

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee ſlue all the houſe of Baaſha.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He burnt Tirzah, and himselfe in the middest of it, beeing besieged by Omri, hauing raigned seuen dayes.

Q. *What became of the kingdome then?*

A. Halfe the people followed Tibni to make him king, and the other halfe followed Omri to make him.

Q. *How was this controuersie ended?*

A. Tibni was slaine, and Omri raigned.

Q. *What is recorded of Omri?*

A. Hee built Samaria, and died hauing raigned 12. yeeres.

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Ahab his sonne, 1 Kings 16.28.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He worshipped Baal, and built him a temple, 19. he killed the Prophets of the Lord: hee

ouercame the Ammonites: he slue Naboth for his vineyard, and prisoned Michaiah, 1. King. 21. 22.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was slaine at Ramoth-Gilead, hauing raigned twenty two yeeres, *eodem?*

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Eliah, Michaiah, and Obadiah.

Q. *What is recorded of Eliah?*

A. He foretold the famine: he was fed of Rauens: he restored his hostesse sonne to life: he slue Baals Prophets, *l.* 1. *chap.* 18 He fled from Iezabel, and was nourished by the Angell of the Lord, *chap.* 19.

He reprooued Ahab for slaying Naboth.

Hee reprooued Ahaziah for sending to aske coũsel of Baal-

zebub, *cap.* 1. *lib.* 2.

He prayed to the Lord, and fire came downe from heauen and consumed an hundred men.

Hee diuided the waters of Iordan with his cloake, *cap.* 2. *lib.* 2. and afterwards hee was taken vp into heauen.

Q. *When Eliah was taken vp into heauen, who was Prophet in his roome?*

A. Elisha.

Q. *What things are recorded of him?*

A. He diuided the waters of Iordan with the cloake of Eliah, 2. Kings 2.

He healed the venemous and bitter waters, *eod.*

As hee was going to Bethel, little children mocked him, and he cursed them, and two Beares came out of the forrest and deuoured thē, euen 42. of thē, *c.* 2.

Hee

He gaue water to three kings hoasts, *chap.* 3.

He increased the oyle of the widow.

Hee raised the Shunamites sonne to life. 4.

He healed Naaman of his leprosie. 5.

Hee maketh iron to swim. 6.

He discloseth the king of Arams counsell to the king of Israel.

He prophesieth plenty to Samaria.

He prophesieth the dearth of 7. yeeres to the Shunamite.

And lastly, he prophesied to Hazael that hee should be king in Syria.

Q. *Who succeeded Ahab.*

A. Ahaziah, 1. King. 22.40.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee did euill in the sight of the Lord, and raigned two yeeres, 1. Kin. 22. Q. *How*

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. Moab rebelled, and he fell through the Lattiſe window of his vpper chamber, and fel ſick, 2. Kings 1.

Q. *What did he then?*

A. He ſent to aske counſell of Baalzebub whether he ſhuld die or no? *eod.*

Q. *What did the Lord then?*

A. He ſent Eliah to him, ſaying, becauſe he had ſent to Baalzebub, hee ſhould not come from the bed whereon he was, but ſhould die the death.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He died, and hauing no ſonne, Iehoram reigned in his ſtead, which Iehoram was ſon to Ahab, *eod.*

Q. *What things are recorded of him?*

A. He did euill in the ſight of the Lord, he fought with the Moa-

Moabites: hee fought against Hazael King of Aram at Ramoth-Gilead, and was wounded. And lastly, he was slaine by Iehu after hee had reigned twelue yeeres, *cap.9.lib.2.*

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Elishah, and Micaiah?

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Iehu.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He slew Iehoram and Ahaziah, he caused Iezabel to be cast out of a window, *c.9.l.2.*

Hee slew 70. of Ahabs sons, and 42. of Ahaziahs brethren, *c.10.l.2.*

He slew Baals priests, and destroyed Baal and his house, and turned it into a iakes, hauing reigned 28. yeeres, *c.10 l.2.*

Q. *Who succeeded him?*

A. Iehohaz, *c.10.l.2.*

Q. *What*

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did euill in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. The Lord deliuered him into the hands of the Syrians. 2.King.13.

Q. *Did he continue ſo?*

A. No: hee prayed vnto the Lord, and he deliuered him. *eod.*

Q. *Did hee take any warning by his troubles?*

A. No: hee turned to his former wickedneſſe.

Q. *What became of him then?*

A. He died hauing raigned 17.yeers.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Ioaſh his ſonne, 2.King. 13.9.

Q. *What things are recorded of him?*

A. Hee ouercame Benhadad the ſon of Hazael three times; he

he tooke Amaziah king of Iudah: he brake downe the wals of Ieruſalem, and ſpoiled the Temple, 2. Kings 14.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He died hauing raigned 16. yeeres.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Ieroboam his ſon, *eod.*

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee did euill in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *What were his acts?*

A. He reſtored the coaſts of Iſrael, *eod.*

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He dyed hauing raigned 41. yeeres, 23. *verſe.*

Q. *Who were Prophets in his time?*

A. Hoſeah, Amos, & Ionah.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Zachariah, 2. Kings 14.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. Hee

A. Hee did euill in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. Shallum ſlue him after he had raigned ſixe moneths, 15. ca. and raigned in his ſtead.

Q. *What became of Shallum?*

A. Menahem ſlue him after he had raigned one month, *cap.* 15. 13. and raigned in his ſtead.

Q. *What is recorded of him?*

A. He did euill in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. The King of Aſſur came vp againſt him, and Menahem gaue him 1000. talents of ſiluer to depart from him.

Q. *How long raigned he?*

A. Tenne yeeres.

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He died.

Q. *Who ſucceeded him?*

A. Pe-

A. Pekahiah his ſonne, *chap.* 15. *lib.* 2.

Q. *VVhat is recorded of him?*

A. Hee did euill in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *How long raigned he?*

A. Two yeeres.

Q. *VVhat became of him?*

A. Pekah ſlue him, and raigned in his ſtead.

Q. *What is recorded of Pekah?*

A. Hee did euill in the ſight of the Lord.

Q. *How was he plagued?*

A. Tiglath-pileſer came againſt him, and carried many away captiue, *chap.* 15. *lib.* 2.

Q. *VVhat became of Pekah?*

A. He was ſlaine by Hoſhea, hauing raigned 20. yeeres.

Q. *VVho ſucceeded him?*

A. Hoſhea, *chap.* 15. 30.

Q. *VVhat is recorded of him?*

A. Hee gaue licence to the Iewes

Iewes to go to Ieruſalem three times a yeere: he and the kingdome of Iſrael were carried captiue by Salmanazer King of Aſhur, *cap.* 17.2.

Q. *What Prophets were in his time?*

A. Ahiah, Iehu, Eliah, Michaiah, Eliſhah, Obadiah, Hoſea, Amos, Ionas, Ioel.

Q. *Rehearſe the chiefe Kings of Babel, which oppreſſed Iſrael and Iudah.*

A. Beradach Baladan, who honoured Hezechiah; Nebuchadnezzar: hee ouercame the Aſſyrians: hee carried Iudah captiue. He was proud, and became as a beaſt: afterward he was reſtored to his kingdome. Nebuchadnezzar the leſſe, who beautified the Temple. Euilmerodach. Balthaſer, to whom the hand writing appeared.

Q. *Which*

Q. *Which was the chiefe City of the Babylonians?*

A. Babylon.

Q. *Who were the Kings of Syria, that vexed Israel?*

A. Benhadad, Rezin, & Hazael.

Q. *Which is the chiefe City of Syria?*

A. Damascus.

Q. *Which are the Kings of Assyria, which troubled Gods people?*

A. Pul, Tiglath-Pileser, Salmanaser, Senacherib, and Isshardon.

Q. *Which is the chiefe City of Assyria?*

A. Niniue.

Regum finis.

Chronicles.

Q. *What call you this booke?*

A. Chronicles, or booke of daies.

Q. *What doe these two bookes of Chronicles principally concerne?*

A. The kingdome of Israel.

Q. *How are they diuided?*

A. They are diuided into three parts.

1. The beginning of the kingdome.

2. The increase of it.

3. The ruine and decay of it.

Q. *In the beginning of this kingdome, how many things do you obserue in this booke?*

A. First, the people and kindreds frō whence they sprang.

2. The

2. The eſtabliſhing of it.

Q. *How are the people ſet down, of whom it came?*

A. Firſt, an vniuerſall genealogie, from Adam to Iacob, in the firſt chapter.

2. A particular deſcription of Iacobs ſonnes, by their ſeuerall tribes, in the ſixe next chapters.

Q. *Vnder whom was this kingdome eſtabliſhed?*

A. Firſt vnder Saul.

2. Vnder Dauid.

Q. *VVhat is ſet downe of Saul?*

A. Firſt, his anceſtours of whom he came, chap. 9. 35. and therefore is the tribe of Beniamin ſpecially ſet downe.

2. His children and off-ſpring chap. 9. 39.

3. His deſtruction, chap. 10.

Q. *In the eſtabliſhing of it vnder*

vnder Dauid, what is ſet downe?

A. 1. How through many troubles he came to it.

2. How he gouerned for religion, and for the commonwealth, both in peace and in warres.

3. His death, and therein his care for the kingdome after.

Q. VVhat ſucceſſors had Dauid?

A. Kings, ſucceeding in order his ſonne Salomon, among whom Iechoniah the laſt by blood, ended the line of Salomon.

Then captaines ſucceeding him by his ſonne Nathan.

Q. When came it to encreaſe to the full?

A. It was in the glory onely in the reigne of Salomon: and yet in him were many blemiſhes.

Q. VVhen

Q. *When did this kingdome decay?*

A. It began to decay in Rehoboams time, and ſo continued in the times of all the Kings ſucceeding, vntill for the wickednes of the people they were carried into captiuity.

Q. *In whoſe dayes was the kingdome of Iſrael carried into captiuitie?*

A. In the dayes of Hoſeah, King of Iſrael.

Q. *By whom were they vanquiſhed and carried away?*

A. By Salmanaſer, King of Aſſyria.

Q. *In whoſe dayes was the kingdome of Iudah carried into captiuitie?*

A. In the daies of Zedekiah.

Q. *By whom?*

A. By Nebuchadnezzar, King of the Chaldees, who deſtroyed the

the people, ſpared neither yong nor old, men nor women. Hee tooke all the veſſels and treaſures of Gods houſe, hee burnt the houſe of God; and deſtroyed the whole City, and carried the remainder of the people to Babylon.

Q. *Why were they thus vſed?*

A. 1. Becauſe they followed the abomination of the heathen.

2. Polluted the houſe of God.

3. Mocked the meſſengers of God: deſpiſed his words; and miſuſed his Prophets.

Q. *This booke principally containing ſome times and ages of the world: tell me; How many ages are there of the world?*

A. Eight, by the accompt of ſome.

1. From Adam to Noah.

2. From

2. From Noah to Abraham.

3. From Abrahams departing from Vr in Chalde, vnto the departing of Israel from Egypt.

4. From the departing of Israel out of Egypt, vnto the first building of the Temple.

5. From the first building of the Temple, vnto the captiuitie of Babylon.

6. From the captiuitie of Babylon, to the reedifying of Ierusalem.

7. From the reedifying of Ierusalem, vnto the comming of Christ.

8. From the comming of Christ to the Iudgement.

Q. *What notable things haue beene and shall be in these ages?*

A. The creation of the world, the floud, the circumcision, the anointing of Kings,

the tranſmigration of Babylon: the incarnation of Chriſt: the opening of heauen by the preaching of the Goſpell, and the reſurrection of bodies to iudgement.

Q. *How many of theſe ages are in this booke?*

A. Sixe: from the firſt creation, to the reedifying of Ieruſalem.

Q. *Rehearſe the Fathers of the firſt age?*

A. Adam, Sheth, Enoch, Kenan, &c. *vt in Geneſ.* which age containeth 1656. yeeres.

Q. *Rehearſe the Patriarks of the ſecond age.*

A. Shem, Arpacſhad, Shalah, Eber, Peleg, Reu, *vt in Geneſ.* which age containeth 363. yeeres, and ten dayes.

The third age containeth 430. yeeres.

The

The fourth age containeth 80. yeares.

The fift age containeth 419. yeares.

The sixt age containeth 143. yeeres.

The seuenth age containeth 483. yeeres.

Q. *How many of the last age are already expired?*

A. One thousand sixe hundred and seuen yeeres.

Q. *Who was Abrahams sonne according to promise?*

A. Isaack.

Q. *Who Isaacs?*

A. Iacob.

Q. *Which of Iacobs 12. sonnes had the kingdome?*

A. Iudah, and of him came Christ.

Q. *Who had the Priest-hood?*

A. Leui.

Q. *What gouerment had the first?*

A. Captaines, Moſes and Ioſhua.

Q. *What gouernours had they then?*

A. Iudges, as before in that booke.

Q. *Rehearſe the genealogie from Iudah to Dauid.*

A. Phares, Eſrom, Aram, Aminadab, Naaſsó, Salomon, Boos, Obed, Ieſſe, and Dauid.

Q. *Who ſucceeded Dauid?*

A. Salomon.

Q. *Who ſucceeded Salomon?*

A. Reboboam.

Q. *Rehearſe the Prieſts from Aaron to Ahitud.*

A. Eleazar, Phineas, Abiſhua, Bucci, Vzzi, Zeraiah, Meraioth, Amaſiah, Ahitub.

Q. *Why is Ieboſaphat called king of Iſrael?*

A. Becauſe God was called the God of Iſrael, by reaſon of

Iacob

Iacob to whom hee promiſed: Therefore Iſrael is ſometimes taken for Iudah, becauſe Iudah was the chiefe people.

Q. *Rehearſe the Fathers to Chriſt.*

A. Peruſe the third chapter of Luke.

Finis Chronicorum.

Ezra.

Q. *Why is this booke called Ezra?*

A. It is ſo called of the name of him that writ it, by that trope of Rhetoricke called Metonymia, as when the author and writer is put for the writing.

Q. *What is the ſubſtance of this booke?*

A. The eſtate of the children

of Iſrael from the firſt yeere of Cyrus, to the nineteenth yeere of Darius Longimanus.

Q. *How is this booke diuided?*

A. Into two parts: the firſt containeth the returne of the children of Iſrael from the captiuitie of Babylon, in the firſt and ſecond chapter.

The ſecond, the eſtabliſhing of them in their owne land, in the reſt of the booke.

Chap. 1. Q. *At what time did they returne?*

A. The firſt yeere of Cyrus, which met with the 70. yeere of their captiuitie, as Ieremy had propheſied.

Q. *Who were the cauſes of their returne?*

A. The firſt and principall cauſe was the holy Ghoſt mouing the heart of Cyrus to giue them libertie to returne.

The

The ſecond and inſtrumental cauſe was Cyrus the King of Perſia.

Q. *What did Cyrus for them?*

A. Of captiues he made them free, and beeing poore he furniſhed them for their voyage.

Q. *How was this declared?*

A. Firſt, by proclamation, then by writing.

Q. *Iſrael was carried into captiuitie by Salmanaſar King of Aſſyria,* 1. King. 17. 6. *and Iuda was caried into captiuity by Nebuchadnezzar King of Babel,* 2. Kings 25. 21. *how then could Cyrus King of Perſia ſend them home?*

A. Berodach Baladan King of Babel ouerthrew Eſſaradda King of Aſhur the grandchilde of Salmanaſer, and ioyned the Aſſyrians to the Monarchie of the Chaldeans, and ſo had vnder him the captiued

Israelites seuenty yeeres after Nebuchadnezzar King of Babel had carried Iudah into captiuitie. Cyrus King of Persia with his vncle Darius king of the Medes, suddenly slue Balthasar King of Babel, Dan. 5. and so had authoritie to set them free, and to send them home to Ierusalem.

Q. *To what end did hee send them home?*

A. To build the house of God, who had giuen him so large an Empire.

Q. *How were those poore men furnished for so great a worke?*

A. The King gaue them vessels and plate of gold and siluer, which Nebuchadnezzar had brought from thence.

Q. *How many were they which then returned?*

A. Two and forty thousand

ſand three hundred threeſcore, and of ſeruants, 7337.

Q. *Vnder whoſe gouernment did they returne?*

A. Vnder Zorobabel the captaine, and Ioſhua the prieſt.

Q. *They being thus returned, which is the firſt part of this booke, how were they eſtabliſhed?*

A. Ezra, in ſetting downe the ſecond part of this booke, ſheweth, firſt how they were eſtabliſhed for religion in the 3, 4, 5, and 6. chapters.

Secondly, their commonwealth, in the 7, 8, 9, and 10. chapters.

Q. *In the eſtabliſhing of religion, how many things are to bee conſidered?*

A. Foure: the beginning of the work: 2. the hinderances of the worke: 3. the remooving of thoſe hinderances: 4. the per-

formance and finiſhing of the worke.

Chap. 3. Q. *For the beginning of the worke, what doth Ezra ſet downe?*

A. Two things: the preparation, and the laying of the foundation.

Q. *Who prepared it?*

A. All the people came to Ieruſalem as one man.

Q. *What did they?*

A. Firſt, they began with the exerciſes of religiō, namely, offering of ſacrifice, & obſeruing the feaſt of Tabernacles.

Secondly, they gathered mony, workemen, and matter for the worke.

Q. *Who ſet forward the worke for laying the foundation?*

A. Prince, Prieſts, and people.

Q. *When the builders laid the foundation, what did the people?*

A. They

A. They ſung a Pſalme of praiſe to God, yet many mourned, doubting the glory of this houſe wold not be like the firſt.

Q. *Was this ſo excellent a worke hindred?*

A. Yea, the better worke the more hinderance.

Q. *By whom?*

A. By the enemies of Iudah and Beniamin.

Q. *What did they?*

A. Firſt, craftily they pretend to worke with them. Secondly, not beeing admitted, they terrifie and trouble the builders. Thirdly, they accuſing them by letters to the king, they procure a prohibition, & cauſe them to ceaſe from building.

Q. *How were theſe lets and hindenances removed, and they ſet to the worke againe?* Chad. 5.

A. Firſt, the Lord ſtirred them

them vp by his Prophets Haggi and Zachariah. Secondly, by humble letters to the King: and finding the order of Cyrus, they obtaine a decree for the furtherance of their worke.

Q. *Vpon how many points doth this decree consist?*

A. Vpon three.

1. A restraint that none should hinder the worke.

2. A commandement to furnish them with al things necessarie for the building and sacrifices.

3. An order that whosoeuer should hinder it, his house should bee pulled downe and made a dunghill: of the wood of it a gallowes should be set vp and he hanged thereon.

Q. *Being thus stirred vp by the Prophets, allowed and furnished by the King, did they returne to the worke?*

A. Yes:

A. Yes: they builded it, finiſhed and kept the feaſt of dedication with great ioy.

Q. *Thus much for the eſtabliſhing of the eſtate of religion: now wee are come to the eſtabliſhing of the common-wealth: how many things are we therein to conſider?*

A. Three: firſt, who did it, chap. 7.

Secondly, his iourney to doe it, chap. 8.

Thirdly, his acts how he did it, chap. 9, & 10.

Q. *Who had moſt to doe in this worke?*

A The man is deſcribed by his name, his anceſtors, his learning, his fauour, authority, and religion.

Q. *What was his name?*

A. Ezra.

Q. *Of what kindred came he?*

A. From

A. From Aaron the high Prieſt.

Q. *What was his learning?*

A. He was a Scribe prompt in the Law of God.

Q. *What fauour had he?*

A. He was in fauor with the king of Perſia, ch. 7. 6. with the people of the Iewes, verſ. 6. and with God, verſ. 9.

Q. *What authority had he?*

A. By patent from Artaſhaſte the King of Perſia, hee had libertie with all the Iewes that would returne to Ieruſalem, to carry with him ſiluer, gold, and veſſels; to place Iudges that knew the Law of God; and to puniſh offenders by death, baniſhment, confiſcation of goods or impriſonment.

Q. *What was his Religion?*

A. According to the Law of God: and he gaue himſelfe

to

to the exerciſe of the ſame.

Q. *Now to come to the iourney in the 8. chapter, what is to bee obſerued?*

A. Firſt his company: ſecondly, the aide and ſtrength he craued for conducting of them in the iourney.

Q. *What was obſerued in the company?*

A. The people were forward and ready, but the prieſts were careleſſe and negligent, vntill by commandement they were brought forward.

Q. *What power had they to conduct them?*

A. Ezra was aſhamed to aske aide of the King, and therefore hee proclaimed a faſt, and did aske aide of God by prayer.

Q. *Now he beeing come to his iourneyes end to Ieruſalem, what were his acts?*

A. Firſt

A. First, hee deliuered the treasure.

Secondly, they offered a sacrifice.

Thirdly, he deliuered his commission to the Kings officers, to bee executed for the good of the people, and the house of God.

Fourthly, in an assembly of the rulers, complaints of disorders are deliuered.

Q. *How are the same redressed?*

A. First, they prayed to God.

Secondly, they made a couenant to doe according to the Word of the Lord.

Thirdly, they put away their strange wiues, & offered sacrifices for their sinnes.

Finis.

Nehe-

Nehemiah.

WHy is this booke called Nehemiah?

A. Becauſe he is a principall doer in the work ſet downe in this booke.

Q. *What is the ſubſtance of it?*

A. The repaire of Ieruſalem decaied.

Q. *Into how many parts is it diuided?*

A. Into two: the cauſe of the worke, and the worke.

Q. *Who is the efficient cauſe?*

A. God by the hand of Nehemiah.

Q. *Who was this Nehemiah, and how is he deſcribed?*

A. By kindred a Iew, by trade, of life a courtier, by office the kings butler, and by the place where

where hee was which was the kings court at Shushan, which was the chiefe city of Persia, builded by Darius.

Q. *How was he moued to this worke?*

A. By hearing of the misery of the people and City of God.

Q. *By whom?*

A. By Hanani and other men of Iudah.

Q. *What heard he of the miserie of the people?*

A. That they were in great affliction and reproch.

Q. *What of the citie of Ierusalem?*

A. That the wals were broken downe, and the gates burnt with fire.

Q. *How procured hee meanes to helpe them?*

A. Two waies: first to God next to man.

Q. How

Q. *How to God?*

A. Firſt, he humbled himſelfe by faſting, confeſsing their ſins: next, hee prayed for his graeious aſsiſtance.

Q. *How prepared he meanes of man?*

A. He made his ſute to the King and Queene for leaue to goe, for letters of ſafe conduct, and for matter to helpe to repaire the gates and walles.

Q. *What was the euent of his ſuite?*

A. God heard his prayer, inclined the king to grant his requeſt, and ſo he went ſafe to Ieruſalem.

Q. *Concerning the ſecond part, which is the worke of the repaire of Ieruſalem, how is it diuided?*

A. Into two parts: firſt, the repaire of the city walles, chap. 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8. The ſecond, the repaire

repaire of the peoples manners in the residue of the booke.

Q. *In the repaire of the walles how many things are to bee observed?*

A. Three: first the entrance into the worke.

2. The hinderances of the worke.

3. The finishing of it.

Q. *In the entrance into the worke, how many things are set downe?*

A. Three: first, a view and survey is taken of the wants, c. 2.13.

Secondly, a consultation with the rulers, vers. 17.

Thirdly, the appointing of the people what to doe, and where they should build, cap. 3

Q. *What were the hinderances of this building?*

A. First, they were derided by

by enemies, chap. 2. 19. Secondly, Sanballat, Tobias, and Geshem, conspired against them by battell to hinder the worke, chap. 4. Thirdly, a ciuill dissention amongst themselues, because the poore were oppressed by the great men, chapter 5. Fourthly, False prophets were hyred by fearing them to discourage them from the worke, chap. 6. 10.

Q. *How were these hinderances withstood?*

A. The principall refuge he had, was prayer to God, who gaue him courage to despise their skorne, wisedome to auoid their subtilties, strength to withstand their forces, and power to performe the worke, labouring with the one hand, and holding their weapon with the other; and so the worke was finished,

finiſhed, chap. 6, 15.

Q. *How was the worke of repairing the wall ended?*

A. Firſt, there was a watch ſet to keepe the city, *chap.* 7.

Secoudly there was a ſolemne aſſembly to heare the word which Ezra read out of a pulpit of wood.

Thirdly: the feaſt of Tabernacles was kept with thankſgiuing, and great ioy. *chap.* 8.

Q. *How was the word read?*

A. They read it diſtinctly, gaue the ſenſe, and cauſed them to vnderſtand the reading.

Q. *Concerning the ſecond part of the worke which was the repaire of the manners of the people, what is ſet downe of it?*

A. Foure things: 1. they repent their former corruption of life.

Q. *What ſhew was of their repentance?*

A. They

A. They assembled with publike fasting, sack-cloth, and earth vpon them, chap. 9.

Q. *What were the exercises of their fast?*

A. They prayed foure times a day, confessing their sinnes, & the words was read out of a pulpit foure times.

Q. *What was the second thing done for the repaire of their manners?*

A. They made a couenant with God, writ it, and the Princes and Priests did seale to it.

Q. *What did they promise in their couenant?*

A. First, not to make strange marriages.

Secondly to sanctifie the Sabbath.

Thirdly, to giue allowance for the maintenance of the Priests and the sacrifices.

Q. *What*

Q. *What was the third thing that was done?*

A. That Ieruſalem ſhould not lye waſte, but be inhabited, for the better maintenance of the City, for the preſeruation of the houſe of God, and for the performances of the exerciſes of religion, c. 11.

Q. *What was the fourth?*

A. Nehemiah puniſhed the polluters of the houſe of God, the prophaners of the Sabbath, and them that married ſtrange women, breaking the couenant which they had made with God. *Finis.*

Eſter.

Q. *Why is this booke called Eſter?*

A. Becauſe that a woman of

of that name is principally mentioned in it.

Q. What is the ſumme and ſubſtance of this booke?

A. A great danger wherinto the Iewes were brought by the wicked, and mercifully deliuered by the Lord.

Q. What is the end of it?

A. That wee through pãtience and comfort of the Scripture might haue hope.

Q. How is this booke diuided?

A. It may bee diuided according to the eſtate, either of one particular perſon, that is, of Eſter: or of all the Iewes vnder the iuriſdiction of Ahaſhueroſh.

Q. How may it be diuided according to the eſtate of Eſter?

A. Into two parts: firſt, the promoting of her from a meane damſell to be a Qeene, wife to

ſo great a Monarch.

Secondly, her acts after ſhee was Queene.

Q. *How may it be diuided according to the eſtate of the Iewes?*

A. Into two parts: firſt, the afflictions and dangers whereinto they were brought. Secondly, their deliuerance out of theſe dangers.

Q. *In ſetting forth the dangers, what things are to be obſerued?*

A. 2. Firſt, that God prepared a meanes for their deliuerance. Secondly, the party that brought them into dangers, and what thoſe dangers were.

Q. *Who was the partie prepared by God to bee the meanes of their deliuerance?*

A. Eſter, a poore damſell exalted to be a Queene.

Q. *In this promotion of Eſter what is to be obſerued?*

A. Firſt,

A. Firſt, the occaſions: ſecondly, her marriage.

Q. *What were the occaſions?*

A. Firſt, the remoouing of Vaſhti the former Queene.

Secondly, the aduice of the Kings officers.

Thirdly, the graces of Eſter.

Q. *When was Vaſhti remooued?*

A. At a great feaſt kept at Shuſhan in the third yeere of the raigne of Ahaſhueroſh.

Q. *Who made it, and to whom was it made?*

A. Ahaſhueroſh, who raigned ouer 127. prouinces, made it; firſt to all his Princes, captains, and gouerners: and afterward to the people of Shuſhane and Vaſhti feaſted the women likewiſe.

Q. *What things are principally to be condemned in this feaſt?*

A. Two, firſt that he ſought his owne glorie and maieſtie. Secondly, that he continued it ſo long, feaſting euery day for an hundred & foureſcore daies.

Q. *What is principally to bee commended in it?*

A. The holy Ghoſt notes there was no quaffing, and that no man ſhould bee compelled to drink more then was for his good.

Q. *Why was Vaſhty remoo-ued?*

A. Becauſe ſhe diſobeyed her husband, and diſdained to come when he ſent for her.

Q. *By whom was ſhee remoo-ued?*

A. By the ſeuen Princes of Perſia the chiefe of his coun-ſell, who alſo decreed that wiues ſhould honour and obey their husbands.

Q. Vaſhtie beeing thus remooued, what was the aduice of the kings officers?

A. That all the beautifull virgins in all his dominions ſhould bee brought into his Palace, and ſhee that pleaſed the king, ſhould be Queene, and amongſt them was Eſter then brought.

Q. What was Eſter?

A. A poore young damſell, borne and bredde a captiue, by kindred a Iew, fatherleſſe, and motherleſſe; brought vp by Mordecai her kinſman.

Q. What were the graces wherfore ſhe was preferred?

A. Shee was dutifull, beautifull, modeſt, and humble: and therefore found fauour in the eyes of all, and was beloued of the king aboue all.

Q. Did hee keepe her as a concubine?

cubine?

A. No, he tooke her to wife, and made her Queene.

Q. *With what ſolemnitie?*

A. 1. He ſet the crowne of the kingdome vpon her head.

2. He made a feaſt to his Princes and ſeruants.

3. Hee gaue reſt to his Prouinces, and gifts according to the power of a King.

Q. *Did Mordecai her gardian, when ſhee was taken into the kings houſe, leaue to take care for her?*

A. No: for although ſhe was taken from him, yet hee would euery day reſort to the Court, & ſit in the kings gate to heare of her.

Q. *What befell while he continued that courſe?*

A. Two things fell out: the firſt, he diſcouered a practice of treaſon

treaſon againſt the King: the traitors were found and hanged, and the preuention of it was recorded in the Chronicles as done by Mordecai.

Q. *What was the ſecond?*

A. A miſchieuous practice of the confuſion of the Iewes.

Q. *By whom was it deuiſed?*

A. By Haman a proud man, a great courtier, and highly in fauour with the King.

Q. *Why did he enuy the Iewes ſo much, as to ſeeke to bring them into ſuch danger?*

A. Becauſe that Mordecai did not bow the knee to him, nor reuerence him.

Q. *Why did not Mordecai yeeld that reuerence to Haman, it beeing the Kings commandement?*

Anſ. Becauſe that Haman was an Agagite of the ſtocke of the Amalechites, a people

hated, forſaken; and curſed of God, becauſe they came firſt out to fight againſt Iſrael in the wilderneſſe, Exo. 17.8. 1. Sam. 15.3.

Q. *Was his pride ſuch, that for enuie to one man, hee ſought to deſtroy the whole kindred of the Iewes?*

A. Yes.

Q. *By what meanes did hee bring them into this danger?*

A. Hee vſed two reaſons againſt them: the firſt was, that they were troubleſome, not keeping the kings law. The ſecond, it ſhould be for the Kings profit, for there ſhould bee ten thouſand talents of ſiluer paid to the king to deſtroy them.

Q. *Did Haman preuaile by theſe reaſons?*

A. Yea, the king gaue conſent to Haman to doe as hee pleaſed:

pleaſed: the edict was written, ſealed with the Kings ring, ſent by poſts into all the prouinces, to kil and deſtroy all the Iewes in one day, and eſpecially hee prepared a paire of gallowes for Mordecai.

Q. *This being concluded, how is it regarded?*

A. It is taken diuerſly: The King and Haman ſit feaſting and drinking. The people fall to mourning and crying.

Q. *Thus wee haue gone thorow the firſt part of the booke, and haue ſeene the danger deuiſed, concluded, and appointed to bee executed, and wee are come to the ſecond part of the booke concerning the auoiding of the danger: How many things haue wee in this part of the booke to conſider?*

A. Two: firſt, the meanes vſed to preuent this danger: ſe-

condly, euent, and ſucceſſe of the ſame.

Q. *For the firſt, who are the parties who doe ſeeke meanes?*

A. The parties who firſt heard of it, are Mordecai and Eſter ſpecially; or the people of the Iewes generally.

Q. *What doth Mordecai?*

A. He doth firſt humble himſelf before the Lord by faſting, and ſeeketh helpe of him.

Secondly, hee maketh the cauſe knowne to Eſter, that ſhe might be an interceſſor to the king for them.

Q. *Doth Eſter follow the cauſe?*

A. At the firſt ſhee is feareſull, doubteth the kings fauour and maketh excuſes.

Q. *How are theſe remoued?*

Anſ. Mordecai with an inuincible faith in Gods promiſes, aſſureth himſelfe of the deliuerance

liuerance of Gods people: but threatneth deſtruction to her & to her fathers houſe, for deſtituting the cauſe and the people of God.

Q. *What meanes doth ſhe and the people then vſe?*

A. Firſt, ſhee commandeth a faſt to all the Iews three daies and three nights: Secondly, ſhe promiſed that ſhee and her maides will doe the like: Thirdly, thus prepared, ſhe reſolueth to goe to the King, ſaying, If I periſh, I periſh.

Q. *Theſe meanes beeing vſed to God, what meanes doth ſhe vſe to the King?*

A. Shee banquetted the King and Haman day after day, becauſe ſhe knew that he delighted in banquets, and in his company.

Then ſhe deliuered her petition

tion, laying open her danger, and craning aide.

Q. *What ſucceſſe and euent followeth hereof?*

A. God turneth all to the beſt, for he bringeth ſhame and confuſion to his enemies, and deliuerance to his people.

Q. *How is this brought to paſſe?*

A. God cauſeth the King to remember how hee was deliuered from treaſon by Mordecais meanes, and therefore commanded that in royall rayment vpon the Kings horſe, with a crowne vpon his head, Haman ſhall leade him about the Citie.

And this was the beginning of Hamans ſhame, and Mordecaies honour.

Q. *What doth afterward ſucceede?*

A. Eſter

A. Eſter hath her petition graunted, and Haman is hanged vpon the gallowes which hee had prepared for Mordecai.

Q. *Doth this ſatisfie Eſter to ſee Mordecai thus honoured, and Haman ſhamed and hanged?*

A. No: ſhe obtaineth letters from the King into all his prouinces, for the comfort and freedome of the Iewes, and for the deſtruction of their enemies, amongſt whom the tenne ſonnes of Haman were hanged.

Q. *How many of their enemies were executed?*

A. In Shuſhan 3000. in all the prouinces, 75000.

Q. *The Iewes hauing receiued this mercy from God, how doe they ſhew themſelues?*

A. By Mordecai a feaſt was appointed,

appointed, to teſtifie a remembrance of Gods mercies, and their thankefulneſſe to God for their deliuerance, and the people make a couenant to obſerue the ſame.

Q. *What became of Mordecai?*

A. He was ſet ouer the houſe of Haman, was ſecond in the Kingdome to the King, and procured the wealth of his people.

Finis.

Iob.

Q. *What doth this booke containe?*

A. The Hiſtorie of Iob, which ſetteth foorth the inconſtant eſtate of man in this life, either in his body, ſoule, friends, or

or wealth of the world.

Q. *What is the principall ſcope and purpoſe of this booke?*

A. To teach man patience to know the mercies of God, and to truſt in them, Iam. 5. 11.

Q. *How is this booke diuided?*

A. Into two parts, the firſt is an hiſtorie; the ſecond, a diſputation betweene Iob and his friends.

Q. *In reading this hiſtory, how many things haue we principally to conſider?*

A. Foure, which are alſo to bee conſidered for the knowledge and vnderſtanding of all hiſtories.

The time, the place, the parties, and the matter.

Q. *In what time were theſe things done?*

A. I cannot define the time certaine, but I ſuppoſe it was before

fore the Law was giuen, about the time the children of Israel were in the land of Egypt.

Q. *What reasons haue you for this?*

A. Two reasons. First, his friends. Secondly, his exercise of religion.

Q. *How gather you it by his friends?*

A. Some were from Esau, some from Keturah Abrahams wife.

Q. *How gather you it by the exercise of religion?*

A. Because that if the Law had bin then giuẽ, he should according to the law not haue offered sacrifice any other where, but before the Arke, or the Tabernacle of God, without an especiall commandement.

Q. *In what place or countrey did this befall?*

A. In

A. In the land of Vz:

Some thinke ſo called of Vz the ſonne of Aram, the ſonne of Shem, Gen. 10.33.

Others thinke of Siſhan the ſonne of Sier, 1. Chr. 38.42.

Q. *In what place of the world lyeth it?*

A. In Aſia the great, Eaſt from Canaan, Weſt fró Chaldea, North from Sabea or Arabia deſerta, and South from Armenia.

Q. *What perſons are mentioned in this hiſtorie?*

A. The perſons are indeede either celeſtiall, as God and his holy Angels; or els they are terreſtriall, as Iob, his wife, children, ſeruants, friends, and enemies, as the Sabees and the Chaldees; or els they are infernall, as Satan and his angels.

Q. *Now for the fourth point, the*

the matter the hiſtorie, how is that diuided?

A. Into two parts: firſt, his decay and alteration from ſuch great proſperitie to the moſt extreme aduerſitie, to the latter end of the ſecond chapter. The ſecond, the reſtoring of him to his eſtate againe, chap. 42. 10.

Q. *What was his eſtate in proſperitie?*

A. Hee had a wife, ten children very obedient vnto him, louing and kind one to another: alſo he had many ſheepe, oxen, aſſes, camels, a great familie, large poſſeſsions, many friends, great authoritie and power, health of bodie, and aboue all, quietnes of mind.

Q. *Into what aduerſitie was he brought?*

A. Hee loſt his cattell, his goods, his ſeruants, his childrē, the

the health of his body: he was ſmitten with ſore and grieuous boyles from the very ſole of his foote, to the crowne of his head: his wife and his friends vexed him, his ſoule was full of trouble and anguiſh.

Q. *What brought him to this aduerſitie?*

A. God was the principall cauſe, who did it onely to trie him. Satan as a ſeruant, of malice and hatred onely to deſtroy him: the Sabees and Chaldees to ſatisfie their crueltie and couetouſneſſe, killed his ſeruants, and ſtole away his cattell: the fire from heauen burnt his ſheepe, the winde blew downe the houſe & killed his children, and the contemptuous skornes of many entered into his ſoule.

Q. *How many things obſerue you in this diſputation?*

A. Three-

A. Three: the parts, the occasion, and the matter.

Q. *Who were the parties?*

A. The opponents were Iobs friends, Eliphas, Bildad, and Zophar. Iob was defendant and answerer: the moderatours of the disputation were Elihu, and God.

Q. *What were the occasions they entered into disputation with him?*

A. The occasions were two: first, the beholding of his misery: the second, the hearing of his bitter complaint which hee deliuered from the anguish of his heart.

Q. *What is the matter disputed of betweene them?*

A. Whether these afflictions were laid vpon Iob for his sins or no.

Q. *What part doe his friends take?*

A. They

A. They vnwiſely iudgeing of his eſtate, affirme that he is ſmitten for his ſinnes, and ſo they doe not comfort him, but rather adde affliction to his affliction.

Q. *What doth Iob in his anſwer?*

A. He defendeth the contrary with many paſsions, proceeding from the conflicts & combates between the fleſh & the ſpirit, truſt and diſtruſt, hope & deſpaire. And this diſputation beginneth the 4. chapter, and continueth the 32.

Q. *How doe the moderaters conclude this diſputation?*

A. Elihu is angry with both parties, and refuted them: God findeth fault with Iob for deſiring to plead with him, ſhewing he is not able to cõtend with his creature, eſpecially Behemoth and

and Leuiathan, much leſſe with him.

Q. *What effect tooke this?*

A. Iob repented, ſerued God and prayed, and ſo God iuſtified him, and condemned his friends.

Q. *Wee are come to the laſt part, which is his reſtoring againe: who reſtored him?*

A. God the giuer of euery good gift.

Q. *How did he reſtore him?*

A. Firſt, with the fauour of his kindred, friends, & acquaintance. Secondly, hee doubled his wealth. Thirdly, with tenne children mo, and to ſee his poſterity to the fourth generation. Fourthly, with a long life and bleſſed end.

Finis.

The

The foure Euangeliſts.

WHat call you the ſecond part of the Bible?

A. The new Teſtament.

Q. *Why is it called a new Teſtament?*

A. Becauſe it containeth the laſt will of the Sonne of God.

Q. *Who is the Teſtator?*

A. Ieſus Chriſt, who died to ratifie the ſame, becauſe no Teſtament is of force but by the death of the Teſtator, Heb. 9.16.

Q. *Who are made heires by this will?*

A. All the Elect Saints and children of God, Rom. 8.17. Tit. 3.7.

Q. *What*

Q. What are the Legacies giuen by this Will?

Answ. The gifts of the holy Ghoſt.

True faith.

True repentance.

Forgiueneſſe of ſinnes.

And etereall life.

Q. Who is the Executor of this Will?

A. The holy Ghoſt.

Q. Who are witneſſes to this Will?

A. The Apoſtles: the holy Angels: the faithfull Miniſters: the conſtant Martyrs: and all the godly to the end of the world.

Q. Why is it called the new Teſtament?

A. 1. Becauſe it is done in the lateſt & neereſt time to vs.

2. In reſpect of the promiſe of a new Kingdome.

Q. Wherein

Q. Wherein doth it differ from the old Teſtament?

A. For the moſt part in theſe three points:

1. The old figured Chriſt in ſhadowes and ceremonies: the new deliuereth the body liuely and plainly.

2. The Lord ſpake in that by Moſes; in this by Chriſt.

3. In the old is the couenant of Obedience; in the new is eſtabliſhed the couenant of Grace.

Q. VVhat doth the new Teſtament teach vs?

A. The Goſpel.

Q. VVhat is the Goſpel?

A. Glad tidings of our ſaluation in Ieſus Chriſt.

Q. How is this new Teſtament diuided?

A. Into two parts: hiſtorie, and doctrine.

Q. *How is the history diuided?*

A. Into the history of Christ, and the history of his Apostles.

Q. *How is the historie of Christ diuided?*

A. Into three parts: 1. His estate before his ministery.

2. His estate in his ministery.

3. His passion.

Q. *What doe the Euangelists set downe, before they come to the office of Christs ministerie?*

A. The conception of *Iohn*, Luk. 1.24.

The conception of Christ, *Math.* 1.18.

The natiuity of *Iohn*, Luk. 1.57.

His circumcision, *Luk.* 1.59.

The certifying of *Ioseph*, *Mat.* 1.25.

The natiuitie of Christ, *Matthew* 1.

Hee was reuealed by Angels and

and ſhepheards, *Luke* 2.

His circumcision, *eod.*

The comming of the wiſe men, *Math.* 2.1.

His firſt iourney to Ieruſalem to be preſented to the Lord, and *Mary* to be purified, *Luke* 2.22.

He was receiued by *Simeon* and *Hannah*, *Luke* 2.

His flight into Egypt, *Math.* 2.14.

His returne into Nazareth, *Matth.* 2.23.

His ſecond iourney to Ieruſalem being twelue yeers of age, *Luke* 2.46.

Q. *Who was* Iohns *father?*

A. Zachariah.

Q. *Who was his mother?*

A. Elizabeth, *Luke* 2.

Q. *What befell to* Zachariah *for not beleeuing the Angel Gabriel in fortelling him the birth of his ſonne?*

A. Hee was ſtriken dumbe vntill the circumciſion of his ſonne, Luk. 1.

Q. *Who circumciſed him?*

A. Zachariah his father the eighth day, Luk. 1. 59.

Q. *By whom was Chriſt cõceiued?*

A. By the holy Ghoſt, Math. 1. Luke. 1.

Q. *Why was Ioſeph certified?*

A. Becauſe hee thought to put away his wife, Mat. 1.

Q. *By whom was he certified?*

A. By an Angel, Math. 1. 20.

Q. *VVho was Chriſts mother?*

A. Marie, Mat. 1. 16.

Q. *Where was he borne?*

A. At Bethlem, Mat. 2. 1.

Q. *Why was he borne there?*

A. That the Prophecies might be fulfilled, Math. 2. 6.

Q. *Why went Ioſeph to Bethlem?*

A. That hee might be taxed according to the edict of Aug. Cæſar,

Cæſar, Luk. 2. 4.

Q. *By whom was Chriſts birth reuealed?*

A. By Angels and ſheepeheards, Luke 2. 8, 9.

Q. *From whence came the wiſe-men?*

A. From the Eaſt, Math. 2.

Q. *Why came they?*

A. To ſee Chriſt, Math. 2.

Q. *What did Herod?*

A. Hee bade them goe to Bethlem, and when they had worſhipped, return to him, that he might go & worſhip alſo, *eod.*

Q. *Did they returne?*

A. No, for they were warned of God in a dreame, that they ſhould not returne againe to Herod, but returne another way into their owne country.

Q. *Why went he firſt to Ieruſalem?*

A. To bee preſented vnto

the Lord, *vt ſupra.*

Q. *By whom was he receiued?*

A. By Simeon and Hannah, Luke 2.

Q. *Why did he flie into Egypt?*

A. 1. Becauſe he was ſo warned of God in a dreame: 2. that the Propheſie might bee fulfilled, ſaying, Out of Egypt, &c. Mat. 2.

Q. *VVhen returned he out of Egypt?*

A. After the death of Herod, Mat. 2. 19.

Q. *VVhether returned hee?*

A. To Galile, to a City called Nazareth, Math. 2.

Q. *VVhy did he make a ſecond iourney to Ieruſalem at 12. yeeres of age?*

A. To diſpute with the Doctours, Luk. 2. 46.

Q. *What doth the holy Ghoſt ſet downe of Iohn Baptiſt?*

A. The

A. The manner of his life, his doctrine, his Sacrament, and his troubles.

Q. *Where preached he?*

A. In the wilderneſſe.

Q. *What was his meate?*

A. Locuſts and wilde hony, Matth. 3.

Q. *What his apparell?*

A. A garment of Camels haire, and a girdle of skin about his loines *eod.*

Q. *What was his doctrine?*

A. Repentance.

Q. *What was his Sacrament?*

A. Baptiſme, Mat. 3.

Q. *What were his troubles?*

A. He was put in priſon, and beheaded, Mat. 14. 4.

Q. *Why?*

A. Becauſe hee told *Herod* it was not lawfull for him to haue his brothers wife, Mat. 14.

Q. *How was Chriſt prepared*

to his Miniſterie?

A. Hee was baptized of Iohn beeing thirtie yeeres of age, Math. 3. he faſted, chap. 4. he choſe his Apoſtles, Mat. 10. & purged the Temple, Mat. 21.

Q. *VVhat befell at his baptiſme?*

A. The H. Ghoſt came down in likeneſſe of a doue, and a voyce from heauen was heard, ſaying, This is my beloued Sonne, &c. Mat. 3.

Q. *How long faſted Chriſt?*

A. Fourtie daies and fourtie nights, and then came the tempter, Mat. 4.

Q. *In how many things was he tempted?*

A. In three: firſt, that hee would make ſtones bread: ſecondly, that hee would caſt himſelfe downe from the Pinacle of the Temple: thirdly, that hee would fall downe and worſhip

worſhip him, *eod.*

Q. *What did Chriſt anſwer him?*

A. To the firſt, Man liueth not by bread onely, &c.

To the ſecond, Thou ſhalt not tempt, &c.

To the third hee ſaid, Auoid, Satan: for it is written, Thou ſhalt worſhippe the Lord thy God, &c. *eod.*

Q. *When the tempter left him, who came vnto him?*

A. The Angels, and miniſtred vnto him.

Q. *How many Apoſtles had he?*

A. Twelue, Luk. 6. 14. Mat. 10.

Q. *How oft did he purge the Temple?*

A. Twice: at his entrance into the Miniſterie, and at his góing ont, Ioh. 2. Mat. 21. Mar. 11. Luk. 19.

Q. *What was the ſubſtance of his doctrine?*

A. Repentance.

Q. *What taught hee at Nazareth?*

A. He expounded the Prophet *Isaias*, and applyed it, and they would haue ſtoned him, *Luk.* 4.

Q. *What befell to him at Capernaum?*

A. As he was preaching, the diuell interrupted him, *eod.*

Q. *What taught hee in the Mount?*

A. True bleſſedneſſe: the office of his Miniſterie: he expounded the commandements, ſome exerciſes of a Chriſtian life, and the way to ſaluation.

Q. *How doth Chriſt deſcribe the office of the Miniſterie?*

A. By the parables of ſalt, light, citie.

Q. *What Chriſtian exerciſe doth he teach?* Mat. 6. &c.

A. Almes,

A. Almes, prayer, and faſting, *eod.*

Q. *Did Chriſt teach all things plainly?*

A. No, hee taught ſome in parables.

Q. *What is a parable?*

A. A ſpeech ſomewhat more darke then ordinary, declining from a plaine courſe of ſpeech, ſometime taken for a ſimilitude.

Q. *How many things are to be obſerued in euery parable?*

A. Three: as in a tree; the roote: the barke or outſide of it: and the heart.

Q. *What meane you by the roote?*

A. The occaſion mouing our Sauiour to vſe it.

Q. *What meane you by the barke or outſide?*

A. The hiſtorie or ſimilitude

tude which is vſed.

Q. *What meane you by the heart?*

A. The ſubſtance or matter which our Sauiours purpoſe is to teach or to prooue by it, and that principally muſt be looked to, and not euery particular point.

Q. *Why did hee teach in parables?*

A. For three cauſes: 1. that ſome might not vnderſtand.

2. That others might more diligently enquire after them.

3. That men might better carrie it away.

Q. *How many kindes of parables did Chriſt vſe?*

A. Two: parables drawne from things that haue life, and parables drawne from things that haue no life.

Q. *Rehearſe the parables drawne*

from

from things that haue life.

A. 1. Bridegroome, Math. 9.15, 25.

2. Builders, Math. 7. 24. Luk. 14.28.

3. Children, Matth. 11.16. Luk. 15.12. Mat. 10.15. Luk. 12.

4. Friend borrowed a loafe in the night, Luk. 11. Man that gathered much fruite, Luke 12. 16. Neighbour, Luk. 10. 33. Samaritan, Publican, and Phariſe, Luk. 18.6.

5. Seruants, Math. 6.29. No man can ſerue two maſters. Mercifull ſeruants, Math. 18.28 Vnfaithfull ſeruants, Math. 24. 45. Vniuſt ſteward, Luk. 16.

6. Shepheard, Math. 9.36. for miniſters. Luk. 15.4. he that ſought, Ioh. 10.11. Chriſt, Mat. 25. 43. parting ſheepe from goats.

7. Theefe, Iohn 10. bad miniſters,

sters, Mat. 24. Christs cõming.

8. Vncleane spirits, Mat. 12.

9. Women, Mat. 25. the virgins, Luk. 18. 3. the importunate widow, Luk. 15. 8. the woman that lost the groat, Math. 24. 4. women grinding.

10. Birds, Mat. 6. 29. fowles of heauen, Mat. 10. 16. be innocent as doues, *eod.* 29. Sparrowes sold, Mat. 23. 37. Hen gathering her, &c. Mat. 24. 28. the Eagles resort.

Q. *Rehearse the parables drawne from things without life?*

1. Bread, Ioh. 6. 48. Christ.

2. Feast, Math. 22. 2. of the marriage feast, Luk. 14. 8. sitting in the highest roomes.

3. Leauen, Luk. 13. 33.

4. Light, Math. 5. 14. Ministers, Ioh. 8. 12. Christ, Math. 5. 16. good ministers. 6. 23. holy Ghost, *eod.* the Word.

5. Net

5. Net, Matth. 13.47.

6. New cloth, new wine, Matth. 9.16.

7. Salt, Mat. 5.13. Miniſters, Mark. 9.49. the Word.

8. Seed, Mat. 13.3. ſowne in foure grounds, Mat. 13.27. darnell, *eod.* a graine of muſtard-ſeed, Mat. 6. ſeed growing and increaſing.

9. Trees, Mat. 3.10. the axe put to the root, Mat. 7.18. doe men gather grapes? Matth. 24. 32. fig-tree, Luk. 13.6.

10. Treaſure, Mat. 13. hid in the field, Mat. 7.6. Pearles, Mat. 25.15. talent.

11. Vineyard, Matth. 20.2. worke-men ſent thereto, Mat. 21.28. The ſon bid to labour: the vineyard hired forth, Ioh. 15.1. Chriſt is the true vine.

Q. *How did Chriſt confirme his doctrine?*

A. By

A. By miracles.

Q. *What is a miracle?*

A. A worke wrought by God againſt nature, and the common order of ſecond cauſes.

Q. *What are thoſe which are wrought by falſe prophets, and wicked men?*

A. They are illuſions and frauds of Satan, wrought to deceiue Gods people.

Q. *What difference is there betweene the miracles of the old Teſtament, and of the new?*

A. They of the old Teſtament were for the moſt part deſtroying miracles.

Theſe of the new Teſtament are healing and preſeruing miracles.

Q. *Why did he work miracles?*

A. 1. That God might bee glorified, Mat. 9. 8. Pſal. 72. 18.

2. That

2. That Christ might bee knowne to be the true Messias, Mat. 11.3.

4. To confirme our faith, that wee may bee saued, Iohn 20.3.

Q. *What miracles did hee worke?*

A. 1. He turned water into wine, Ioh. 2.

2. Hee fed 5000. with fiue loaues, Mat. 14. and 4000. with seuen loaues, Mat 15.

3. He gaue sight to the blind at Bethesda, Mark. 8. as he went out of Ierusalem; to two blind men as hee went to Iericho, Matth. 28. 29. to one that was borne so at Ierusalem, Ioh. 9. 1.

4. Hee gaue hearing to the deafe, and speech to the dumbe, Mark. 7. 32.

5. He restored the withered hand, Matth. 13. 9.

6. Hee

6. Hee healed the man that was lame 38. yeeres, Ioh. 5. 5.

7. Hee healed the leproſie, Matth. 8.

8. The feauer, *eod.* Mar. 1. 31.

9. The palſie, Mat. 9. 1. Mar. 2. 11.

10. The bloodie iſſue, Mat. 9. 20.

And the dropſie, Luk. 14. 2.

11. He calmed the ſeas beeing in the ſhip, Mat. 8. 29. walked on the waters, Mat. 14. 25.

12. He raiſed from the dead the rulers daughter, Mar. 9. the widowes ſonne, Luk. 7. 14. Lazarus, Ioh. 11. 12.

13. Hee deliuered from the poſſeſsion of the diuell, at Capernaum, Luk. 4. 35. Gadarah, Matth. 8. 28. Mark. 1. The coaſts of Tyre and Sydon, the womans ſon of Canaan: Mount Thabor.

Q. *Whether*

Q. *Whether were theſe his workes and doctrine accepted of by his hearers?*

A. No: many did quarrell with him, ſome for his doctrine, ſome for his miracles.

Q. *In euery quarrell and controuerſie mooued againſt our Sauiour, how many things are to be obſerued?*

A. Three: 1. The perſons which quarrell with him, and in them, whether they doe it of ſimplicitie, or of malice and enuie.

2 The matter about which they contend.

3. The manner how hee anſwereth them, and confuteth their obiections; And therein the neceſsitie the Church hath of Schooles of learning, and of learned men.

Q. *With whom had Chriſt con-*

controuersie?

A. With Satan, with *Peter*, with *Iames*, with *Iohn*, and with all his Apostles.

With *Iohns* disciples, *Matthew*, 9.

With his kinsfolkes, countrimen, *Nicodemus*, *Ioh.* 3.

With the woman of Samaria, *Ioh.* 4.

With the Iewes for healing, *Ioh.* 5. and for doctrine of good shepheards, *Ioh.* 10.

With the Capernaites, *Ioh.* 6.

With the Herodians for tribute, *Math.* 22.

With the Sadduces about the resurrection, *eod.*

With the Doctours of the law, *eod.*

With the rulers of the Synagogue for healing on the Sabbath, *Luke* 13. 14.

With Scribes and Pharises about

about forgiueneſſe of ſins, Mat. 9.3.

For eating with Publicanes, Mat.9.1.

For plucking eares of corne, Mat.12.

For caſting out a diuell, *ead.*

For healing the man with the withered hand, Mat.12.

For his diſciples eating with vnwaſhed hands, Math.15.

About diuorcement, Math.9. whoſe ſonne Chriſt ſhould bee, Mat.22.

About a woman taken in adulterie, Ioh.8.

Q. *What controuerſie had hee with the high Prieſts?*

A. For purging the Temple, Luk.20.1.

They ſent ſouldiers to take him, Ioh.7. For raiſing Lazarus they would haue killed him, Ioh.11. they brought him

to

to his paſsion.

Q. *When Chriſt came to Ieruſalem, what did he?*

A. Hee purged the Temple, the high Prieſts examine him, *Luke* 20.2. Hee fore-told their deſtruction in the parables of the father that bade his ſonnes goe into his vineyard, *Matth.* 21.18. And of the houſholder that let out his vineyard: and in the parable of the Kings feaſt, *Matth.* 22.

Q. *What did they then?*

A. They quarrelled with him.

Q. *Who quarrelled?*

A. The Herodians, Sadduces, and Phariſes.

Q. *What did he then?*

A. He ſhewed them plainly their deſtruction: the deſtruction of Ieruſalem: the ſecond comming: the laſt iudgement, *Matth.* 24.

Q *What*

Q. What doth this Euangeliſt ſet downe of his paſsion?

A. The Councell holden, Mat.26.

The feaſt of Bethania, *eod.*

The inſtitution of the Lords Supper.

His iourney to the garden.

His firſt arraignment before the high Prieſts.

The ſtorie of Peter and Iudas, 26.27.

His ſecond araignement before *Pilate.*

How he was vſed of the ſouldiours.

His iourney to the place of execution.

What befell at the place of execution.

His death, buriall, and reſurrection.

Q. VVhere was the Councell holden?

A. In

A. In the high priests hall, Math. 26.

Q. *What was concluded?*

A. Christs death, *eod.*

Q. *In whose house was the feast kept?*

A. In Simons, Mat. 29. 26.

Q. *What notable things are there recorded?*

A. The deed of Mary: The fall of Iudas, Math. 26.

Q. *By whom was the Lords Supper instituted?*

A. By Christ, Math. 26. 26.

Q. *When?*

A. After the Passeouer, in bread and wine, *eod.*

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Into the garden, Mat. 26. 36.

Q. *Whom tooke hee with him?*

A. Peter, Iames and Iohn, the two sonnes of Zebede.

Q. *What were they commanded to doe?*

A. To

A. To watch.

Q. *What did Christ?*

A. He prayed, Mat. 26.49.

Q. *How found he his Apostles?*

A. Sleeping.

Q. *By whom was he betraied?*

A. By Iudas.

Q. *What befell at his apprehension?*

A. Peter cut off one of the high Priests seruants eares, Mat. 26.

Q. *Whither went they then with him?*

A. Before the high Priests.

Q. *What did they?*

A. They brought false witnesses against him, but they could not agree.

Q. *What did they else?*

A. They accused him of blasphemy.

Q. *How did they vse him?*

Ans. They spit vpon him,

they mocked him, and beate him, Mat. 26. 27.

Q. *What is set downe of Peter?*

A. Hee denied Christ, Matt. 26. His repentance, *eod.*

Q. *Whither had they Christ then?*

A. Before Pilate.

Q. *What is set downe of Iudas?*

A. Hee hanged himselfe, Matth. 27.

Q. *What would Pilate haue done with Christ?*

A. Hee would haue set him at libertie, and therefore scourged him, but at the request of the high Priest, hee deliuered him to the souldiers, Matth. 27.

Q. *What did the souldiers with him?*

A. They stript him, they put a crowne of thornes vpon his head, and a reed in his hand, they mocked him; they carried him

him to the place of execution.

Q. *Who carried his Crosse?*

A. Himselfe, and Simon of Cyren did helpe him: the women also beholding him, wept.

Q. *Whither had they him?*

A. To Golgotha, Mat. 27.

Q. *What gaue they him to drinke?*

A. Vineger mixt with gall.

Q. *What did they with his garments?*

A. They cast lots for them.

Q. *What writ they ouer his head?*

A. This is Iesus of Nazareth, King of the Iewes.

Q. *Who were crucified with him?*

A. Two Theeues.

Q. *What did the passers by?*

A. They mocked him, Mat. 27 31.

Q. *What did the high Priests?*

A. They mocked him.

Q. *VVhat did Christ?*

A. Hee cried out, *Eli, Eli, lamasabacthani, Math.* 27.31.

Q. *VVhat befell at his passion?*

A. The veile of the Temple claue, the earth trembled, the rockes rent, 27.51. the sepulchers opened, and the bodies of the Saints arose.

Q. *VVho buried Christ?*

A. Ioseph of Arimathea.

Q. *VVherein?*

A. In a new sepulcher, Mat. 27.60.

Q. *VVho were present?*

A. Marie Magdalen and the other Marie, Math. 27.66.

Q. *VVhen did Christ arise?*

A. On the third day.

Q. *Unto whom did he appeare?*

A. Vnto the women, to the Disciples, and his Apostles, Math. 28.8.

Q. *What charge gaue he his Dis-*

Diſciples?

A. To preach to all nations, and baptize them in the name of the Father, of the Sonne, and of the holy Ghoſt, Mat. 28. 19.

Finis quatuor Euangeliſtarum.

The Acts of the Apoſtles.

HOw are the Acts of the Apoſtles diuided?

A. Into the Acts of the Apoſtles generally, and into the acts of Paul and Barnabas particularly.

Q. *What is ſet downe of all the Apoſtles generally?*

A. Their acts whileſt the Church was within the bounds of Ieruſalem, and when it was

ſcattered on the face of the earth.

Q. *What is ſet downe of the Church, whileſt it was within the bounds of Ieruſalem?*

A. The conuerſation of Chriſt among the Apoſtles. The Councell holden. The Comming of the holy Ghoſt. The healing of the lame men. The ſtory of Ananias and Sapphira. The chooſing of Deacons, and the ſtory of Steuen.

Q. *How long was Chriſt conuerſant among his Apoſtles?*

A. Fourtie daies, chapter 1.

Q. *What did he in theſe fourtie dayes?*

A. Hee taught them things belonging to the kingdome of God.

Q. *What befell at his aſcenſion?*

A. As they were looking after him, two Angels appeared vnto them, ſaying, Yee men of Galile,

Galile, why ſtand yee gazing vp to heauen, &c ?

Q VVhat did the Apoſtles then?

A. They went to Ieruſalem.

Q VVhat did they there ?

A. They held a Councell.

Q. VVhat was decreed ?

A. The chooſing of an Apoſtle.

Q Where was the Councell kept ?

A. In a chamber.

Q. What exerciſe did they vſe ?

A. Ordinarie and extraordinarie.

Q VVhat was the ordinarie ?

A. Preaching and prayer.

Q VVhat were the extraordinarie ?

A. Caſting of lots.

Q. VVho was choſen ?

A. Matthias.

Q. VVhen came the holy Ghoſt?

A. Vpon the day of Pentecoſt, chap. 2.

Q. *In what likeneſſe?*

A. In the likeneſſe of fierie and cloven tongues.

Q. *What was the effect of it?*

A. They were filled with the holy Ghoſt, and ſpake with diuers tongues and languages.

Q. *What ſaid the Iewes and the people?*

A, Some were aſtoniſhed, and ſome ſaid they were full of new wine.

Q. *What ſaid the Apoſtles?*

A. Peter made an apologie.

Q. *What did he in his ſermon?*

A. Hee preached Chriſt, and defended himſelfe.

Q. *How many were wonne at his ſermon?*

A. About three thouſand men.

Q. *Who healed the lame man?*

A. Peter and Iohn, chap. 3.

Q. *Where?*

A. At

A. At the gate of the Temple called Beautifull.

Q. *How long had he bin lame?*

A. From his mothers womb.

Q. *What did the people?*

A. They ran together aſtoniſhed.

Q. *What ſaid the high Prieſts?*

Anſw. They laid hands on them, and caſt them in priſon, chap. 4.

Q. *What did they then?*

A. They asked them in whoſe name they did theſe things.

Q. *What did the Apoſtles?*

Anſw. Peter made an apologie.

Q. *What did the high Prieſts then?*

A. They let them goe, charging them to preach no more in that name.

Q. *What ſaid they?*

A. They asked them, whe-

ther it was better to obey God or man?

Q. *What did the Apostles then?*

A. They praised God.

Q. *What was set downe of Ananias and Saphira?*

A. They sold their possessions, and brought part, & laid it downe at the Apostles feete.

Q. *What became of them?*

Ans. They both fell downe dead.

Q. *What troubles were then in the Church?*

A. The Apostles were put in prison by the high Priests.

Q. *Who deliuered them?*

A. The Angel, who bade them preach in the Temple.

Q. *What counsell tooke the high Priests against them?*

A. They would haue killed them.

Q. *How were they deliuered?*

A. By

A. By the counsell of Gamaliel.

Q. *What troubles were then?*

A. The Grecians murmured, because their widowes were neglected in the daily ministring

Q. *What did the Apostles then?*

A. They chose Deacons.

Q. *What manner of men were they?*

A. Men of good report, full of the holy Ghost and wisedome.

Q. *Who were they?*

A. Steuen, Philip, Prochorus, Nichanor, Timon, Parmenias, and Nicholas.

Q. *What is set downe of Steuen?*

A. Hee was full of the holy Ghost, and prooued by Scripture, that Christ was the true Messias.

Q. *What did the Iewes?*

A. They brought false witnesse

neſſe againſt him, and accuſed him to blaſphemy.

Q. *What did Steuen?*

A. Hee defended himſelfe, and preached Chriſt, chap. 7.

Q. *VVhat did they to him?*

A. They ſtoned him, and hee ſlept.

Q. *VVhy was the Church then diſperſed? chap. 8.*

A. Becauſe of the perſecution of Steuen.

Q. *In what places was it then planted?*

A. In Samaria, Ethiopia, Damaſcus, Lydda, Saron, Ioppa, Cæſarea, Antioch.

Q. *VVhat was Samaria?*

A. The chiefe citie of the kingdome of Iſrael.

Q. *By whom was it called?*

A. By Omri.

Q. *By whom was the Goſpell planted there?*

A. By

A. By Philip, to whom Peter and Iohn were sent.

Q. *What notable thing is set downe of any man there?*

A. The story of Simon Magus.

Q. *What is set downe of him?*

A. Hee would haue bought the holy Ghost for money.

Q. *What said Peter?*

A. Thy money perish with thee.

Q. *What is Ethiopia?*

A. A country called in Hebrew, Chush, of one of the sons of Cham.

Q. *By whom was the Gospell planted there?*

A. By an Eunuch of Candaces, Queene of Ethiopia.

Q. *Who conuerted the Eunuch?*

A. Philip.

Q. *What is Damascus?*

A. A City in Syria, builded

in

in that place where Cain ſlew Abel, as ſome write, and therefore call Dameſeck, that is, a bagge of blood.

Q. *By whom was the Goſpell preached?*

A. By the diſperſed Diſciples.

Q. *What perſecution was there then?*

A. Saul got letters and a commiſsion from the high Prieſts, to bring the diſciples bound to Ieruſalem.

Q. *What befell by the way?*

A. As he came neere to Damaſcus, ſodenly a light ſhone about him from heauen, and hee fell to the earth, and heard a voice, ſaying to him, Saul, Saul, why perſecuteſt thou mee? and he ſaid, who art thou Lord? and the Lord ſaid, I am Ieſus whom thou perſecuteſt: it is hard for thee to kicke againſt prickes.

Q. *What*

Q. *What became of him?*

A. He was blind.

Q. *How was he reſtored to ſight?*

A. Ananias was ſhewed him in a viſion, who laid his hands on him, and he receiued ſight.

Q. *What did Paul then?*

A. He preached Chriſt there.

Q. *How eſcaped he perſecution?*

A. He was let thorow a wall in a basket.

Q. *What was Lydia?*

A. A city called in Hebrew, Lord, built by one Shemum of the tribe of Beniamin.

Q. *Who planted the Goſpell there?*

A. Peter.

Q. *What notable things were there done?*

A. The curing of Æneas, who had kept his bed 8. yeeres, and the raiſing of Tabitha to life at Ioppa.

Q. *What*

Q. *What were Lydia, Saron, and Ioppa?*

A. Hauen townes.

Q. *What was Cæsarea?*

A. A citie; whereof there were two, one in Palestina, another in Phenicia.

Q. *What was done there?*

A. Cornelius was conuerted.

Q. *How came Peter to Cæsarea?*

A. An Angel appeared vnto Cornelius in a vision, and bade him send to Ioppa for Peter.

Q. *How durst Peter come vnto him, he being a Gentile?*

A. The chusing of the Gentiles was reuealed to him in a vision, chap. 10.

Q. *What was Antioch?*

A. A citie on the flood Orontes, it is now called Oleppo: there were sixteene of that name built by Seleucus, sonne of Antiochus.

Q. *By*

Q. *By whom was the Gospell planted there?*

A. By the dispersed disciples.

Q. *What was done there?*

A. There the disciples were first named Christians.

Q. *What is set downe there else?*

A. Agabus fortelleth a famine.

Q. *What persecution followeth then?*

A. Herod slue Iames, and put Peter in prison.

Q. *How was Peter deliuered?*

A. By an Angel.

Q. *How was Herod punished?*

A. The Angell of the Lord smote him, and hee was deuoured of wormes, because he gaue not glorie vnto God.

Q. *Rehearse Pauls first iourney.*

A. Seleucia, Cyprus, Perga, Antiochia, Iconium, Listra, Derbe.

Q. *Who went with Paul?*

A. Barnabas, cap. 13.

Q. *What*

Q. *What is Seleucia?*

A. A citie of Syria, now called Solda.

Q. *Whether went he then?*

A Vnto Cyprus an Iſland.

Q. *Where landed they?*

A. At Salamis.

Q. *What did they there?*

A. They preached, and had Iohn their miniſter.

Q. *Whither went they then?*

A. To Paphos the chiefe city of the Iſland.

Q. *What did they there?*

A. They converted Sergius Paulus, and confounded Elymas the ſorcerer.

Q. *Whither went they then?*

A. Vnto Perga, a city in Pamphylia.

Q. *What befell there?*

A. Iohn departed from them.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Vnto Antioch in Piſidia.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did they there?*

A. They conuerted many Gentiles, and the Iewes raiſed perſecution, and he ſhooke the duſt of his feete, and went to Iconium.

Q. *What did he there?*

A. He wan many Iewes and Gentiles, chap. 14.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. Vnto Derbe and Lyſtra, cities of Lycaonia.

Q. *What did Paul at Lyſtra?*

A. He healed a lame man.

Q. *What ſaid the people?*

A. They ſaid, Gods are come downe vnto vs in the likeneſſe of men: and the prieſt brought bulles, & would haue ſacrificed vnto them.

Q. *What did Paul?*

A. He preached, and the people ſtoned him, but he roſe vp and went to Derbe.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did Paul then?*

A. Hee visited the Churches which hee had taught, confirming them.

Q. *Rehearse the places which Paul visited.*

A. Derbe, Iconium, Lystra, Antiochia in Syria, Perga, Attalia, and Antiochia in Pisidia.

Q. *What exercises used hee in this visitation?*

A. Three: prayer, teaching and fasting.

Q. *What did hee betwixt his first and second iourney?*

A. Hee went to the Councell to Ierusalem, about the deciding of a controversie.

Q. *What was the controuersie?*

A. Whether they could bee saued without circumcision.

Q. *What was concluded?*

A. That the Gentiles should not bee troubled with ceremonies.

Q. *Re-*

Q. *Rehearse Pauls secondiourney.*

A. Syria, Cylicia, Lystra, Derbe, Phrygia, Galatia, Misia, Troas, Samothracia, Neapolis, Philippi, Thessalonica, Beræa, Athens, Corinth, Cenchrea, Ephesus, Cæsarea, and Antioch.

Q. *Whom did he take with him?*

A. *Silas.*

Q. *What is Syria?*

A. Syria is a country, Cilicia a country now called Carmania.

Q. *What did he at Lystra?*

A. He circumcised Timotheus a Grecian.

Misia, is a countrey of Natolia: Troas, a city cald Antigone.

Q. *What befell there?*

A. A man of Macedonia appeared vnto Paul in a vision, who said, Come helpe vs.

Samothracia, is an Iland.

Ne-

Neapolis, a hauen towne in the borders of Thracia, and Macedonia.

Philippi, a citie of Macedonia, where Alexander the great was borne, and called Philippis

Q. *VVhat did Paul there?*

A. Hee conuerted Lydia, and deliuered a maide from the possession of the diuell.

Q. *VVhat became of Paul then?*

A. Hee was beaten and cast into prison.

Q. *VVhat did he then?*

A. Hee conuerted the iaylour.

Q. *By whom was he deliuered?*

A. By the Magistrates, because he was a Roman.

Q. *VVhither went he then?*

A. To Amphipolis and Apollonia.

Q. *VVhither went he then?*

A. To Thessalonica.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did he there?*

A. He conuerted many people.

Q. *What did the Iewes?*

A. They persecuted him.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To Athens, the most flourishing vniuersity in the world, yet now there remaineth nothing of it, but a strong Castle, called *Sythum*.

Q. *What did Paul at Athens?*

A. Hee disputed with the Philosophers, and conuerted Dionysius Areopagita, and a woman called Damaris, with others.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To Corinth.

Q. *What did he there?*

A. He preached and conuerted Crispus the ruler of the Synagogue.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To

A. To Cenchrea, where hee ſhore his head.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To Epheſus.

Q. *What did he there?*

A. Hee preached: he bade them farewell, with a promiſe to returne: Apollos preached there.

Q. *Whither went he then?*

A. To Cæſarea Stratonis: and ſo to Ieruſalem, and Antioch in Syria.

Q. *Rehearſe Pauls third iourney?*

A. Phrygia, Galatia, Epheſus, Grecia, Macedonia, Philippi, Troas, Aſſos, Mitylen, Chios, Samos, Trogilium, Miletum Coos, Rhodes, Patara, Phœnicia, Tyrus, Ptolomais, Cæſarea and Ieruſalem.

Galatia, is a countrey now called Gallogræcia.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did he at Epheſus?* Chap. 19.

A. Hee preached, hee burnt the coniurers bookes: and Demetrius raiſed a tumult, which was appeaſed by the town clark

Q. *Whither went Paul then?*

A. Into Macedonia a part of Greece, called Eumathia. Chap. 20.

Q. *What did Paul at Troas?*

A. Hee preached, and raiſed Eutychus to life.

Aſſos, a citie of Myſia: now Apollonia.

Mitelene, an Iland in the ſea Ægæum.

Chios, an Iland.

Samos, an Iland.

Trogillum, a citie of Lydia.

Miletum, a citie of Caria, where he ſent for the Elders of Epheſus.

Q. *What did he then?*

A. Hee committed Chriſts flocke vnto them. Hee warned

them of false teachers: he prayed with them, and bade them farewell: and so went to Coos, Rhodes, Patara, Phenicia a countrey.

Ptolomais, a city of Phenicia.

Tyrus a citie of Phenicia.

Q. *Where did he lodge there?*

A. In the house of Philip one of the seuen Deacons, who had 4. daughters which were Propheteſſes.

Q. *What befell there?*

A. Agabus fore-told Paul of his bonds.

Q. *Whither went Paul then?*

A. To Ieruſalem.

Q. *What did he there?*

A. Hee rehearſed the wonderfull workes of God done by his hands.

Q. *What counſell did they giue him?*

A. To purifie himſelfe.

Q. *What*

Q. *What befell to him as hee was purifying himſelfe?*

A. The people would haue killed him.

Q. *How eſcaped he?*

A. The chiefe captaine Lyſias deliuered him, and carried him into the Caſtle.

Q. *What did he with him?*

A. Hee let him yeeld an account of his doctrine before the Iewes.

Q. *What would they haue done with him?*

A. They would haue whipped him.

Q. *How eſcaped he?*

A Becauſe he was a Romane.

Q. *What was done with him then?*

A. Hee brought him before a Councell.

Q. *What was done with him then?*

Chap. 23. A. Hee was ſmitten at the commandement of Ananias the high Prieſt.

Q. How was the councell diſſolued?

A. The Sadduces and Phariſes contended about the reſurrection.

Q. Whither went Paul then?

A. He was brought vnto Cæſarea before Fœlix.

Q. Why was he ſent thither?

A. Becauſe the Iewes ſought to kill him.

Q. What did he at Cæſarea?

A. He yeelded an account of his life and doctrine before Fœlix, Feſtus, and King Agrippa.

Q. Who were his accuſers?

A. The high Prieſts and Tertullus an oratour.

Q. Why did not Fœlix looſe him?

Chap. 24. A. Becauſe he looked for a bribe.

Q. Why

Q. *Why did he leaue him in prison?*

A. To pleaſe the Iewes.

Q. *Why did Paul appeale to Ceſar?*

A. Becauſe Feſtus would haue carried him to Ieruſalem.

Q. *Who was with Agrippa?*

A. Bernice.

Q. *Rehearſe Pauls fourth iourney?*

A. Sydon, Cyprus, Cilicia, Pamphylia, Mira, Gnidum, Creta, Salmona, Faire hauens, Clauda, Malta, Syracuſe, Rhegium, Puteoli, the market of Appius, the three Tauernes, & Rome.

Q. *Who went with Paul?*

A. Iulius the Centurion, and Ariſtarchus of Macedonia.

Sydon a city in Cilicia.

Cyprus, an Iland in the Mediterranean ſea.

Cilicia, a countrie in Aſia

minor, lying by the mediterranean ſea.

Myra, a city in Lycia.

Gnidum, a citie of Caria in Peloponneſus.

Creta, an Iland in the Mediterranean ſea, called *Claudia*.

Salmona, a promontory in Candia.

Faire hauens, a place in Candia.

Claudia, an Iland by Creta.

Q. *What befell to Paul then?*

A. He was in great tempeſts.

Malta, is an Iland in the Mediterranean ſea.

Q. *What befell there?*

A. Paul ſuffered ſhippe-wracke; a viper did hang on his hand, and he not hurt: he healed Publius of a feauer.

Syracuſe, the chief city in Sicilia: Sicilia in times paſt was cald Sicania, Trinacria, Triquetra, be-

becauſe it was three-cornered.

Rhegium, a citie of Calabria in Italy, now called Rhegio.

Puteoli, a citie in Campania.

Q. *What did Paul there?*

A. He remained ſeauen daies with the brethren.

Appii forum, is a way ſo called, made by the ſouldiers of Appius Cæcus, in which way were three tauernes.

Rome, the chiefe citie of Italy.

Q. *What did the Centurion with him?*

A. Hee deliuered the priſoners to the generall captaine, but Paul was ſuffered to dwell by himſelfe, with a ſouldier that kept him.

Q. *What did he then?*

A. He aſſembled the Iewes, and yeelded an account of his impriſonment.

Q. How long remained hee in Rome?

A. Two yeeres, preaching the word to al that came vnto him, and at length he was beheaded by Nero.

Finis.

Reuelation.

Q. Why is this booke called the Reuelation?

Answ. Because it containeth things reuealed to Iohn.

Q. Where were they reuealed?

A. In Pathmos, whither he was banished by Domitian the Emperour.

Q. What was Pathmos?

A. An Iland in the sea called *Ægæum*, one of those Ilands called Sporades.

Q. Where lies this sea Ægæum?

A. It

A. It is betweene Greece and Asia the lesse, & in that place is the diuision betweene Europe and Asia.

Q. *When was this reuealed?*

A. On the Lords Day.

Q. *By whom?*

A. By God the Father, who sent it by his Angel, Christ Iesu.

Q. *What is the end of this booke?*

A. The end is, that we by reading, hearing and keeping it, might become blessed.

Q. *How is this booke diuided?*

A. Into two parts, the first concerning things present: the second, things to come.

Q. *What are those things which concerne the present time?*

A. The seuen Epistles to the seuen Churches of Asia the lesse, figured by the seuen candlestickes.

Q. *VVhat call you thoſe ſeuen Churches?*

A. Epheſus, Smyrna, Pergamus, Thyatyra, Sardis, Philadelphia, and Laodicea.

Q. *How are thoſe Epiſtles diuided?*

A. Euery of thoſe Epiſtles doe receiue a like diuiſion, that is, firſt, an *Exordium* or Entrance the ſecond, an Aduertiſement: the third is the Concluſion.

Q. *VVhat is principally to be obſerued in the Exordium?*

A. He taketh a ſpeciall title to ſtirre vp them to whom hee writeth, & to giue credit to the matter whereof he writeth.

Q. *What doth he in the ſecond part of his Epiſtles?*

A. Firſt, hee commendeth the good of euery Church. Secondly, hee reproueth the euill.

Q. *What*

Q. *What doth hee in the concluſion?*

A. Euerie Concluſion hath firſt an exhortation; Secondly, a promiſe.

Q. *Firſt, to begin with the Epiſtle to the Church of Epheſus, in the entrance, what title taketh he?*

A. Hee that holdeth the ſeuen Starres in his right hand, and walketh in the middeſt of the ſeuen golden candleſticks.

Q. *What commendeth hee in that Church?*

A. Their labour, patience, triall of teachers, & hating the workes of the Nicholaitans.

Q. *What is reprooued?*

A. The leauing their firſt loue.

Q. *In the concluſion, what is his exhortation?*

A. Let him that hath eares to heare, heare: and it is one and the ſame to all Churches.

Q. *What*

Q. *What did he promiſe?*

A. The tree of life in the middeſt of the Paradiſe of God.

Q. *In the Epiſtles to the Church of Smyrna, what is his title?*

A. The firſt and laſt, which was dead, and is aliue.

Q. *What is commanded?*

A. The work of faith, patient bearing of tribulation, and pouerty.

Q. *What is reproued?*

A. The blaſphemie of Hypocrites, which ſay they are Iewes but are not, but the Synagogue of Satan.

Q. *What is his promiſe?*

A. Not to be hurt of the ſecond death.

Q. *In the Epiſtle to the Church of Pergamus what was his title?*

A. Hee that hath the ſharpe ſword with two edges.

Q. *What*

Q. VVhat is commanded?

A. Their conſtancie in the daies of triall, and in a place dangerous.

Q. VVhat is reproued?

A. The doctrine of Balaam, and of the Nicolaitans.

Q. VVhat is his promiſe?

A. Manna hidden, and a white ſtone with a new name in it.

Q. In the Epiſtle to the Church of Thyatyra, what is his title?

A. The Sonne which hath his eyes like a flame of fire, and his feete like fine braſſe.

Q. What is commanded in that Church?

A. Works, loue, faith, patience, better at the laſt, then at the firſt.

Q. VVhat is reproued?

A. Iezabel, a falſe propheteſſe teaching fornication, & to eate things

things offered to Idols.

Q. What is the promise?

A. The morning Starre.

Q. In the Epistle to the Church of Sardis, what is his title?

A. Hee that hath the seuen Spirits of God, and the seuen Starres.

Q. What is commended in that Church?

A. A few which haue not defiled their garments, but walked in white.

Q. What is reproued?

A. A name to liue, but are dead workes vnperfect.

Q. What is the promise?

A. White array, their names to be put in the booke of life, & to be confessed before the Father and his Angels.

Q. In the epistle to the Church of Philadelphia, what is his title?

A. He that is Holy and True, which

which hath the key of Dauid: which openeth, and no man ſhutteth; which ſhutteth, and no man openeth.

Q. *What is commended in that Church?*

A. A little ſtrength, kept my Word, not denied my Name.

Q. *What is reproued?*

A. The Synagogue of Satan; which ſay they are Iewes, and are not, but lie.

Q. *What is the promiſe?*

A. To be a pillar in the houſe of God, to haue written vpon him the Name of God, and of the Citie of God, and to haue a new name.

Q. *In the Epiſtles to the Church of Laodicea, what is his title?*

A. Amen, the faithfull and true witneſſe, the beginning of the creatures of God.

Q. *What is commanded in that Church?*

Church?

A. Nothing, yet a Church, and teacheth it.

Q. *What is reproued?*

A. Neither hotte nor colde, vaine-glorie; it it miſerable, wretched, poore, blind, and naked.

Q. *What is the promiſe?*

A. To ſit with Chriſt vpon the Throne.

Q. *What doth the ſecond part of this booke conceme?*

A. Things that were to come afterward, chap. 5. 1.

Q. *How is the ſecond part diuided?*

A. Into two parts: firſt, the author of the Reuelation, cha. 5. and ſecondly, the declaration of the ſame in the reſt of the booke.

Q. *Who was the author of this Reuelation?*

A. God

A. God the Father, who is deſcribed, firſt, by his Throne, 5.2. Secondly, by his company attending vpon him, *verſe* 4. Thirdly, by the worſhip giuẽ to him, *verſe* 8.

Q. *How is the Reuelation declared?*

A. It is deliuered and declared in two bookes: of the firſt hee ſpeaketh here to the end of the 9. cha. Of the ſecond booke hee beginneth in the 10. chapter, and it continueth to the end of this booke.

Q. *What is ſaid of the firſt booke?*

A. Three things: firſt of the booke it ſelfe: Secondly, who ſhould open the booke: thirdly, of the matter in it.

Q. *What is ſaid of the booke it ſelfe?*

A. Three things: firſt, that it

it was in the hand of God: ſecondly, that it was written within and without, thirdly, that it was ſealed with ſeuen ſeales, *chap.*5.7.

Q. *What ſaith the holy Ghoſt of the opening of this booke?*

A. Firſt, an Angel ſeekes for one to open it, *verſ.* 2. ſecondly, Iohn weepes becauſe there is not one found to open it: thirdly, an Elder ſhewed, that the Lyon of the tribe of Iuda, the Lambe which was killed, ſhould open the booke.

Q. *How is the matter of this booke ſet forth?*

A. The Lambe openeth the ſeuen ſeales, & at the opening of euery ſeale a ſeuerall viſion is ſhewed.

Q. *What viſion appeared when the firſt ſeale was opened?*

A. A white horſe, and he that ſate

ſate on him, had a bow and a crowne.

Q. *What appeared when the ſecond ſeale was opened?*

A. A red horſe, and hee that ſate on him, had a great ſword.

Q. *What appeared when the third was opned?*

A. A blacke horſe, and hee that ſate on him, had ballances.

Q. *VVhat appeared when the fourth was opened?*

A. A pale horſe, death ſate on him, and hell followed him.

Q. *What appeared when the fifth was opened?*

A. The ſoules of them which were kild for the word of God.

Q. *What appeared when the ſixth was opened?*

A. A great earthquake, the Sunne was black, & the Moone like blood; an Angell ſealing Gods children, that the deſtroyers

ers ſhould not touch them.

Q. *VVhat appeared when the ſeuenth ſeale was opened?*

A. Seuen Angels with ſeuen trumpets, to forewarne the world of Gods vengeance.

Q. *Hauing thus gone thorow the firſt booke, wee are come to the little booke, what doth this ſet down to vs?*

A. Firſt, the eſtate of the Church in this life; ſecondly, the glorie of it in the world to come.

Q. *VVhat doth he ſet downe of the Church in this world?*

A. Firſt, her comfort by the Miniſterie of the Word in the 10. and 12. chapters: Secondly, her afflictions.

Q. *VVhat is ſaid for the miniſterie?*

A. Firſt, the booke is giuen to Iohn to eat, and hee is commanded

manded to prophecy. Secondly, it is confirmed and eſtabliſhed by the two witneſſes, two Oliue trees and two candleſticks, and the ſame continued by reuiuing the two witneſſes which were ſlaine.

Q. *By whom was the Church afflicted?*

A. Firſt, by the beaſt out of the bottomleſſe pit: ſecondly, by the Red dragon that old Serpent: and thirdly, by the beaſt with ſeuen heads, & ten horns: fourthly, by the beaſt with two hornes like the Lambe: fiftly, by the whore of Babylon: ſixtly by the beaſt with the falſe prophet: ſeuenthly, by Gog and Magog.

Q. *Is the Church ouerwhelmed with theſe afflictions?*

A. No: The Lord mixeth theſe troubles with comforts: firſt,

firſt, the woman purſued by the dragon, hath a place to reſt in: ſecondly, the Lambe by the euerlaſting Goſpell comforteth his: thirdly, the ſeuen Angels ſing the ſong of Moſes.

Q. What became of the aduerſaries?

A. Michael and his Angels fight againſt the dragon: ſecondly, the ſeuen Angels powre out the ſeuen vials of wrath vpon them: thirdly, the beaſt, the falſe prophet, the whore of Babylon, Gog and Magog, and the old ſerpent are all ouerthrown, & Gods people freed from thē.

Q. Hauing thus deſcribed the afflictions of the Church Militant in this world, what ſaith he of the glory of it?

A. In ſetting forth the Church triumphant, hee doth deſcribe firſt, the making of all things new,

new, fitting for the Bride: ſecondly, the glorie and excellencie of the Lambes wife: thirdly, the earneſt deſire of the elect, ſaying, *Come, Lord Ieſus.*

FINIS.